The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Victory of Sunday, and How it was Lost.

Exaggerations of the First Reports Corrected.

THE NATIONAL ARMY NOT ROUTED.

A Body of Troops Still at Centreville.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded not Over Six Hundred.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Three Thousand.

THEIR TROOPS IN NO CONDITION TO PURSUE.

Shocking Barbarities Perpetrated by the Rebels.

They Make Targets of the Wounded Soldiers, Mutilate them with Knives, and Fire at the Hospital.

Brilliant and Dashing Bravery of the Fire Zouaves.

They Annihilate the Black Horse Cavalry.

Lists of Our Killed and Wounded.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

The feeling is much better here to-day. The enormous exaggerations of the runaway soldiers have ceased to have the effect which attended them yesterday. Our loss in killed and wounded will not much exceed six hundred, though the missing may be three times that number.

It is understood that the Government has already taken the necessary steps to bring one hundred thousand men into the field here, and this renews the confidence and determination of the people.

Col. Ramsay's regiment has been accepted, and ordered to report at Washington within twenty days, and muster in by hundreds.

The losses of the New-York and other regiments have been greatly overstated. The Seventy-first has not lost over thirty in killed and wounded. The Fire Zouaves suffered more severely, as did also the Sixty-ninth. Capt. T. F. Meagher had a horse shot under him, but is untouched. All our losses were in advancing—none in falling back. There was no panic in front. This was confined mainly to the wagon drivers, straggling soldiers and fugitive officers, at the rear of the columns.

Our greatest deficiency was in cool and competent officers. The men fought nobly, and were ready for anything which experienced commanders would order them to do.

Gen. McDowell behaved admirably. He was active, cool, and attended to everything in person, so far as possible; but he had not a sufficient staff, and was not properly supported by his subordinates. Major Wadsworth, of New-York, one of his aids, showed the utmost gallantry and devotion. He exerted himself to rally the forces when they first fell back, and towards the close, after having his horse shot under him, seized the colors of the wavering New-York Fourteenth, and called on the boys to rally once more to the glorious old flag. Private Tyler took hold of the colors with him, and the regiment rallied to another charge, but without success. Major Wadsworth, as the Army retreated, remained at Fairax Court-house, and devoted himself to purchasing everything needful for the wounded, of whom about a hundred and fifty were at that place.

Gov. Sprague behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and insisted on making a stand for another fight at Centreville, but the men were too much demoralized by the panic which sprung up in the rear.

Col. Burnside displayed great activity and courage at every stage of the fight, and is eager to renew it. Cols. Hunter and Heintzelman have sent word that, in spite of their wounds, they will take the field again in two days, if desired. When the Fourteenth New-York entered the field, they passed a wounded major of the rebel army, who begged for water. A private gave it to him, and he offered his gold watch in return. The private declined to take it, but the Major insisted, as he said some one else would get it if he did not. The testimony is universal to the barbarity and ferocity with which our wounded were treated by the rebels. Gen. Scott is in good spirits, and hard at work. Russell got a report of the fight off in time for the Boston steamer.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

I have gathered the following lists of killed and wounded in the Fire Zouaves.

John Gleason, Company I, wounded.
James Hurley, Company I, killed by a pistol-shot in his own hands.
Michael Kane, Company F, wounded.
Barber, Company C, killed.
Murray, Company C, killed.
David Small, Company I, killed.
James McNamee, Company I, wounded and left.
James Norton, Company I, wounded.
John O'Brien, Company I, wounded.
Thos. Goodwin, Sergeant-Major, Company I, wounded in the foot.
Patrick Cook, Company I, wounded and left.
Chas. Lynch, Company I, wounded in the hand.
Jas. McGuire, Company I, killed.
Robert Brown, Sergeant, Company B, killed.
Gorman, Company B, killed.
James Williams, Company H, wounded.
Bragdon, Company H, wounded.
Coon, Company I, killed.
Wm. Heap, Company H, wounded.
Terrance Ryan, Company A, wounded.
Wm. Waters, Company K, wounded.
Hasler, Company K, killed.
Carroll, Company K, wounded.
David Fleming, Company K, wounded.
John Drout, Company K, wounded.
John Finn, Company K, wounded.
Capt. Coulter and Capt. Bryant, of the Seventy-ninth, are killed.

The following are wounded in the Seventy-first:

Capt. Dunham, Company G.
Capt. Hart, Company E.
Capt. Ellis, Company F.
John Morrissey, Company H, wounded.
John Cobb, Company H, wounded.
H. W. Linderbeck, Company H, wounded.
Lieut. Embley, Company H, wounded.

The Seventy-first are gathering at the Navy-yard in their former encampment. They estimate their loss in killed, wounded and missing, at eighty to one hundred. The survivors are in the best condition, and in good spirits.

The surgeon who was in charge of the one hospital at Centreville, states that when he left there yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the rebel pickets were within one hundred rods of the village. There were in the hospital 120 when he retired. Of course, they fell into the hands of the rebels. He estimated our wounded at not exceeding 400 to 500.

Col. Corcoran is still missing at 9 o'clock this morning, but hopes are entertained that he is safe.

During the fight, the rebels carried American flags to deceive our men, when small squads that had got separated from their regiments, approached these flags, they were fired upon and slaughtered. The rebels also fired upon the wounded, standing them up for targets, and then firing at them. One of the Connecticut men saw this done.

A number of the Second New-York saw the rebel Sharp-shooters fire upon and kill two vivandieres who were giving wine and water to the wounded.

The rebels also shot at ambulances, bringing off the wounded. They also fired point blank at the buildings used as hospitals, and it is said by some that they fired the buildings.

Capt. Haggerty, of the Sixty-ninth, was killed in a charge. When his body was found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and his ears and nose were cut off. Many of the wounded were found thus disfigured.

It is charged very positively that Capt. Alexander, of the regular army, who was in command of a battery, showed cowardice, and was the first to run away.

Arnold Harris, a former officer in the Army, a former proprietor of the *Union* and *States* newspapers, and a strong Secessionist, has been sent to recover the body of Col. Cameron.

When the colors of the Sixty-ninth were captured by the Virginians, two of them seized the flags and were going off with them, when Lieut. Matthews, of Company K, Fire Zouaves, fired and killed both the Virginians, and recovered the flags.

Capt. Wildey, of Company I, Zouaves, killed two out of four Mississippians who were dragging a gun. All our men agree in representing that the rebel infantry will not stand a fair fight, even with three to our one. They gave way whenever attacked, when not supported by artillery.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—2 P. M.

Capt. Todd, of Brattleboro, Vt., and the Major of the Second Vermont, are among the wounded.

The stragglers are gradually gathering together, but very slowly. Most of them are ambitious of telling their own stories, and as they have crowds of listeners, they do not like to go again into camp.

The Government has taken possession of the rolling stock and tracks between this city and Baltimore, and will hold all for the use of Government.

Two hundred volunteer surgeons came from Philadelphia this morning.

The body of Col. Kennedy, of the Tammany Regiment, will be sent to New-York by the train this afternoon.

The first installment of Col. Van. Allen's regiment of cavalry, from New-York, reached Washington last night. It consisted of Capt. Fitzsimmons' company from Rochester, eighty-five men and horses.

The remnants of the regiments composing Gen. McDowell's Army occupy the lines they left before their advance upon Manassas.

Many of the citizens of Washington are again leaving the city, fearful of an attack from the rebels under Beauregard. The Secessionists of Washington make no concealment of their exultation. The prisoners taken from the rebels and in confinement in Washington are liberally supplied with cakes, pies, wines and clothing by women who commend them as the greatest patriots in the country.

Among the dispatches received at the Washington office to-day, was the following, addressed to a member of one of the regiments quartered at Arlington Heights, of course of the Sixty-ninth:

New-York, July 23, 1861.

Your wife wishes to know if you are dead, alive or wounded. If dead, please send the body on.

A spectator of the scene tells me that the Zouaves literally decimated the Black Horse Cavalry, the celebrated rebel troop. About the middle of the battle the Zouaves fired by platoons upon the rebel infantry stationed in the woods. After they had fired they discovered a troop of horse coming down on their rear. They carried the American flag, which deceived Col. Heintzelman, and made him believe they were United States Cavalry, and he so told the Zouaves. As they came nearer, their true character was discovered, but too late for all the Zouaves to reload. The regiment faced and received the cavalry as they came down, with leveled bayonets, which threw them into confusion. Then away went muskets, and the Zouaves went in with their knives and pistols. They siezed horses and stabbed their riders. In this hand-to-hand conflict the Black Horse Troop were handled in their own professed way of fighting. The sequel showed the Zouaves to be the most expert handlers of the knife.

When the fight was over, there were not twenty of the four hundred cavalry left alive. Men and horses had been cut to pieces by the infuriated red-shirts. This troop of cavalry had boasted they would picket their horses in the grounds of the White House.

The telegraph office here is besieged by a crowd sending messages to friends. The capacity of the office is not equal to the extraordinary demand upon it, which will account for any delay in the receipt of answers to inquiries. Leo.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—6 P. M.

The following are the wounded in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., Col Slocum, as fully as they could be ascertained, at the Head-quarters of the regiment, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon:

Thomas Betts, Company B, thumb shot off.
Charles Miller, Company D, shot in the hand.
W. N. Bawker, Company C, flesh wound in left breast.
J. W. Butler, Company C, rib broken.
H. O. Wheeler, Company C, shot through the foot.
Martin Green, Company C, shot through the leg.
Sergeant G. Williamson, Company C, fractured ribs.
Wm. Gerret, Company C, Wound in the ankle.
J. Williams, Company C, slightly wounded.
Daniel Meanish, Company A, wounded in the head and back.
Daniel Favington, Company A, wounded in the groin.
Wm. D. Giles, Second Corporal, Company A, wounded in the shoulder.
Levi Daniels, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Andrew Biesinger, Company A, wounded in the hand.
Nathaniel Wright, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Chas. H. Dick, Company A, wounded in right arm.
S. J. Steele, Company G, wounded in the abdomen.
W. J. Runnell, Company D, bayonet wound in thigh.
Thomas G. Wier, teamster, dislocation of elbow.
Samuel Sedgwick, Company H, wounded in ankle joint.
Lieut. Phillips, Company G, contused wound.
Col. H. W. Slocum, wounded in the thigh.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Chambers, contused wound in the leg.
Surgeon N. S. Barnes, contused wound in the knee:

The following are additional to the names heretofore sent of the Fire Zouaves:

Wm. B. Smith, Company K, shot through the leg.
W. Dwyer, Company D, wounded in the foot.
Henry Shields, Company B, wounded in the leg.
Thos. Thompson, Company A, wounded in the hand.
W. H. Underhill, Company A, wounded in the leg.
Robert Duffield, Company F, shot through the thigh.
Robert Dyer, Company F, finger shot off.
Michael Connell, Company F, shot through the arm.
Edward Sweeny, Company F, shot across the breast.

The following are additional to the list of the Seventy-first:

Wm. Broome, Company F, shot in the leg.
—— Merrill, Company F, shot in the throat.
Thos. Deavy, Company G, shot in the leg.
Abby, Company F, wounded in the breast.
Fred. Gilbert, Company G, shot in the leg.
Beverly Clark, Company F, shot in the arm.
John Eagleston, Company F, lost a finger.
Wm. Behan, Company F, shot in both legs.
C. Broome, Company F, shot in the arm.

F. Porter, Company H, Fourteenth Massachusetts, is wounded.

Lieut. G. Martin, Company G, Fifth Maine, wounded.

Lieut. Graham, Company D, Eleventh Massachusetts, is wounded in the hand.

Col. Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts, was struck by a spent ball, not seriously.

Daniel W. Whittemore, Company A, of the Second New-Hampshire, is wounded in the leg.

Isaac Derby, same Company, had his left arm shot off.

Arthur T. Pickett, Second Sergeant, Company I, Thirty-eighth, New-York, is wounded in the hands and legs by the bursting of a shell.

Lieut. Brady, Company D, same Regiment, has his wrist bone broken by a ball.

The body of Col. Kennedy, of the Tammany Regiment, was sent to New-York by the train today, in charge of his brother, John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police. Funeral ceremonies were had in the rooms of Geo. W. McLean, at Willard's, and the pall-bearers were officers of a corresponding rank to the deceased.

Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge visits the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax and at Centreville, and does not, in his interviews with them, conceal his sympathy with them and their cause.

Henry Winn, of Mass., has been appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Ben: Perley Poore, who is to be Colonel of a Rifle Regiment, now being raised in Massachusetts.

The removal of Gen. Patterson was in response to strong remonstrances from Philadelphia, from men who questioned his loyalty. It will be recollected that after the surrender of Sumter, the people of Philadelphia demanded that certain persons should display the American flag, and that the first house visited by the excited populace was that of Gen. Patterson. The unerring instincts of the mob pointed him out then, as a sympathiser with the rebels, and later events go far to prove they were correct.

The colors of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment were lost in the last fight, but rescued by one of the reporters, Mr. Stedman, of the *World*.

It is well authenticated that in several instances our men fired upon each other. Company I, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, suffered severely from such a mischance.

The Government is making extensive arrangements for the arrival and care of troops. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. Woods, is engaged in fitting up barracks where arriving regiments can be properly cared for until prepared to go into camps. There is to be no more red-tapeism in that direction.

For the past twenty-four hours there is manifest for the first time real efficiency in several of the Departments, and a knowledge that the country expects now every man to do his duty.

Our loss of field pieces is not so great as I have heretofore estimated it. Every gun of Capt. Ayres' battery, formerly Sherman's, was brought off safe—only some caissons being lost. The loss of baggage wagons will not exceed fifty. In small arms, our loss is at least three thousand.

The colonels of our regiments appear to have been in the thickest of the fight, if we may judge by the casualties. The returns show four killed and seven wounded. There were thirty-six in the engagement, which gives a ratio of one in three killed or wounded.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

The weather is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of yesterday. This morning Pennsylvania-avenue and the streets present a lively appearance. The soldiers, in various garbs, are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous, or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battle and the subsequent stampede. Various groups are brightening up their muskets, or repairing the damages to their small arms and wardrobe.

The scene among the military in some quarters resemble those attending a dismissal after a grand holiday display. Whilst some of the soldiers are almost sinking under their pedestrian fatigue, those who were more fortunate in flying to Washington either on horses cut from the baggage-wagons or in vehicles, make a comparatively neat appearance.

Amid the hasty gathering of so many odds and ends of regiments, under such distressing circumstances, it is no wonder that the charities of our citizens are solicited. They are generously dispensed.

The morning is being occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side, within the original National lines. From the indications around us, the business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance damage is in lively progress. The boats are again running to Alexandria.

The Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the Twelfth Regiment to-day, when some accurate knowledge of their losses will be ascertained in killed and wounded.

The last seen of the gallant Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Regiment, was lying wounded on the battle field. He is either dead, or a prisoner.

In the First Michigan Regiment the following are known to be killed:

Capt. Withington, Company B.
Capt. Butterworth, Company C.
Lieut. Casey, Company G.
Lieut. Monck, Company F.
Orderly Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Company H.
Orderly Sergeant Hartmeyer, Company A.
Privates—Richard Jones, Company A; James Kelly, Company F, and both the color-bearers.

Privates Cunningham, of Company A, and John Stafford, of Company G, are among the wounded.

Major Bidwell took the place of Col. Wilcox, and managed to bring the regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer-boy, who was taken prisoner but escaped, reports that the Secessionists have an immense number of prisoners in their hands. It is supposed they were principally picked up on the way.

Fifteen members only of the First Ohio Regiment are missing. The officers are all safe.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—6 P. M.

Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of a thousand. The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth Regiment, returned to the battle-field about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful Army.

Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery, have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the National Capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening.

The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—10 P. M.

The following letter was received, this morning, from Capt. Tyler, which seems to indicate that some of the troops must have stood ground at Centreville, and the rebels not have advanced immediately, if at all:

Headquarters, near Centreville,
Monday, July 22.

To Capt. Tyler, Assistant Commissary-General, Alexandria:

For God's sake, send me some forage. I have 325 horses and nothing for them to eat.

(Signed) CAPT. GIBSON,
Of the Franklin Brigade.

The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than that before the march commenced. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be within four or five miles. So stringent is this regulation, that a lady in the perils of childbirth was refused a pass this afternoon, to go to her home in Fairfax County, where she had left her children.

The utmost excitement continues to prevail in Alexandria. The citizens generally seem to anticipate the advance of the rebels within 48 hours. It is known, however, that the Manassas Railroad is not obstructed as far as Springfield, and the Loudon road as far as Camp Upton.

But fifty men of Company E, Capt. Leveridge, Fire Zouaves, have returned out of ninety-seven. They were immediately returned to their old post, the arduous duty of guarding the Government warehouses at Alexandria. This composed the extreme right of the Zouaves and formed three times under a hot fire. All four Sergeants were wounded. The following are among their casualties:

Killed—Thomas W. Chambers, Sanderson.

Gilbert Brower and Sergeant Leary were both left on the field dangerously wounded. Sergeant Meeks lost an arm. Private Post Peter Delmotte, Private Inness, shot both legs. Bates Franklin, Holliday, and Waterhouse.

The following wounded have been brought into the hospital at Georgetown:

James Canwell, Fourth Maine.

John McCreeran, Sergeant R. C. Kelley, John Hayes, John O'Keefe; Corporals Henry Rice, Mathew Dailey, John Kellahan, Pat. Riley, Richard A. Kelly, James Hyland, Wm. Chosey, Peter Gillery, Joseph Gallagher, Thomas Kernan, Corporal Thomas Egan, John Gallagher, Thomas Sheehan, David Thyau, all of the New-York Sixty-ninth.

A. S. Mainard, H. Ginley, C. A. Garvin, R. J. Simpson, Wm. Fuller, L. M. Preston, J. W. Marden, G. Maynard, J. D. Bahaw, W. S. Lynch, D. M. Bond, Harvey McDaniels, Cornelius Letrevin, of the Wisconsin Second; Joseph Dayton, Third Connecticut.

G. T. Newton, do.
James Card, Second Maine.
Christopher Cummings, New-York Sixty-ninth.
John Faiken, New-York Thirty-third,
Thomas J. Whiton, Connecticut Third.
Charles C. Mills, Connecticut First.
J. B. Gilmore, Minnesota First.
Charles McElroy, Connecticut First.
J. D. Wilson, Second New-York Volunteers.
Florence Dingman, Michigan Second.
C. Baker, New-York Thirteenth.
Fred'k Scherfenberg, Minnesota.
James A. Galt, New-York Thirteenth.
James Duffy, do.
Pat. Gusmigan and Thos. Welsh, New-York Seventy-ninth.
D. M. Mason, John Falrose and George Craig Third Maine.
J. Mitchell, New-York Seventy-ninth.
C. Fluntford, New-York Thirteenth.
J. Frazier, Corporal, New-York Seventy-ninth.
John Carpenter' Third United States Infantry.
George W. Kennedy, Corporal, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Henry R. McCullum, Second Wisconsin.
J. Flamery, Second Wisconsin.
A. Bugbee, Second Wisconsin.
O. D. Glading, Second Infantry.
W. Jenkins, Third Maine Volunteers.
G. W. Smith, Eleventh New-York.
Asher A. Walker, Eleventh New-York.
J. S. Reet, Second New-York.
E. B. Blockiston, Fourth Maine.
D. J. Riley, Sacond New-York.
Carl Erbach, Second United States Artillery.
Michael Maher, Eleventh New-York Volunteers.
W. H. Gordon, Fourth Maine.
J. B. St. Clare. Lieutenant New-York Seventy-ninth
Gudhelp Woonsor, Second Wisconsin.
Roderick Black, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Jacob Schaff, Third Connecticut.
M. Malcolm, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Burnam Dunbar, Vermont Second.
H. Ames, New-York Fourteenth.
C. C. Busbee, Wisconsin Second.
W. Rouse, do.
C. C. Dowe and Lieut. A. A. Meridan, do.
J. Sullivan, New-York Sixty-ninth.
A. McKean, New-York Thirteenth.
J. W. Burgess, Connecticut First.
Barney Mulligan, New-York Thirty-eighth.
W. Dutcher, Wisconsin Second.
C. A. Keyes, do.

Col. Maistow, New-Hampshire Second; musket ball, arm broken and wounded in the breast; doing well.

Capt. Hiram Rollins, New-Hampshire Second; shot in shoulder; severe wound; he will recover.

Capt. Todd, Brattleboro, Vermont Second, shot in throat; ball passed completely through, within one inch of jugular vein; will recover.

Major Gidmore, Vermont Second, of Montpelier; wrist shattered by Minié rifle ball; not dangerous.

Private Henning, Montpelier, Vermont Second; wounded in thigh by rifle ball.

Col. Lawrence, Massachusetts Fifth; shot in the shoulder, and also wounded in the abdomen by splinters of wood, in no danger.

Capt. Gordon, Massachusetts Eleventh, died from his wounds.

Andrew Hill and F. Nelson, privates in Vermont Second, wounded in legs with rifle balls; not very serious.

Lieut. Wall or Hall, New-York Eighth, wounded by fragment of shell, seriously.

Lieut. Lorraine, of Sherman's battery, painfully wounded in the foot by ball.

Priestly Oldham Craig, Second Regiment artillery, dead.

Dr. B. Buckstone, of Fifth Maine; Dr. A. Allen, of Third, and Dr. A. A. C. Williams, of First, (whose regiment was not in the action, but volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves,) were taken prisoners—the two first at the hospital and the latter on the battle-field, after being wounded.

The number killed, wounded and missing in the Vermont Second, is less than 50. This number will probably be lessened by detachments yet to report themselves. The regiment is in camp at their old quarters outside of Alexandria.

Capt. Todd, of Brattleboro, wounded in the throat, and Sergeant-Major Guman in the wrist. All doing well.

Lieut. Cobart Hitchcock, of the Marine Corps, while gallantly engaged with a battery, was instantly killed by a shot from a rifled cannon.

The number of killed in the regiment is small. The wounded are doing well.

LATER.

No official returns of the dead and wounded have yet been made out.

It may be safely stated that no National troops, in a body, are either at or South of Fairfax Court-house.

Gen. McDowell is at Arlington.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

LIEUT.-COL. FOWLER ALIVE.

Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan and A. J. Benson, Esq., returned from Washington last evening, bringing with them the following list of killed and wounded of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, Col. A. M. Wood. These gentlemen also bring the gratifying intelligence that Lieut.-Col. Fowler, of the Fourteenth, before reported dead, was at Arlington Heights, alive and well. The rumor of his being killed is supposed to have been founded upon the fact that when Col. Wood was wounded, he took him from the field, and his disappearance led to the supposition that he had fallen. The safety of Col. Fowler was at once communicated to his wife, who, for the twenty-four hours previous, had mourned him as dead.

The following list embraces all the killed as far known:

1. John Davenport.
2. Wade, formerly in the employ of David W. Wetmore.
3. Schell. 4. Fagan, Company F.
5. Brown.
6. Francis F. Head, formerly of Company D, and Ensign of the Regiment. A brother is Sergeant-Major of the Regiment. Deceased was single, 22 years of age, and has a father, Mr. Henry Head, residing at No. 89 Fulton-avenue.
7. Kelly. 8. Sullivan.
9. Minott. 10. Van Horn.
11. McManus.
12. J. Snyder, Company C, 35 years old, single. Resided at No. 72 Adelphi-street.
13. P. M. Dagnall, Company C, 21 years old, single. Resided at No. 186 Fulton-street.
14. Mansfield. 15. Dietz.
16. Smith. 17. Prescott.
18. Adams. 19. Scott.
20. Van Horn.
21. Baldwin. (There are three of this name in the regiment.
22. McCarty. 23. Morrill.
24. Clay.

It is supposed that this is not a full list of the killed. The following-named persons are reported to be seriously wounded:

1. Middleton. 2. Jones.
3. Spear.
4. Conrad A. Ten Eyck, of Company C, 21 years old, single, and resided at No. 82 Cranberry-street.
5. De Witt.

Several others are slightly wounded.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF CENTREVILLE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

I have just returned from Alexandria. I could not get out of the pickets in the vicinity.

Capt. Tyler received a letter this morning from Capt. Gibson, of the Franklin Brigade, dated Centreville, asking for horse fodder, from which it appears that our troops are still there.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Correction of Exaggerations—The Enemy in No Condition for Pursuit—Another Solferino Stampede—Straggling Soldiers—Treatment of the Wounded by the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday Evening.

Public feeling grows somewhat more settled and resolute in regard to the defeat of Sunday. The first reports brought by the stragglers and fugitives from the Army, and marked by all the exaggerations of men in a panic, created a feeling of consternation and intense alarm. Men were looking for the instant appearance of the rebel army against Washington,—for an immediate uprising of the Secessianists of Baltimore, and for the immediate overthrow of the Government. Reflection and more accurate intelligence has modified this feeling very essentially;—and the Washington public begin to realize that the American Government is not so near its end as they were inclined at first to suppose, and perhaps to hope. The earliest reports represented the defeat as an entire and disgraceful rout, which had completely broken up the Union Army.

It was asserted that the entire baggage train of the force, with all their horses, wagons and equipage of every kind collected at such an enormous cost, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that the rear of the Army was left without protection of any kind. It now appears that our Army retreated in very good order as far as Centreville, where it was protected from pursuit by the reserves, under Col. Miles; that no attempt was made to capture the baggage wagons which had nearly all been left between Centreville and Fairfax, and went back with the Army to the latter place, and that the only material which fell into the hands of the rebels was such as had been hastily, and not very creditably, abandoned on the road between Bull's Run and Centreville.

It is pretty evident that the enemy was in no condition for pursuit. A powerful force of cavalry might have done great execution upon the rear of our retreating columns; and they did make an attempt of this sort upon the Warrenton Road, but a volley from Col. Blenker's regiment, which was sent out from Centreville to cover the retreat, soon put them to flight. The pursuit extended but a short distance, and was attended by no important results.

It will delight the heart of my excellent old friend of the *Herald*, to learn that I became involved in another stampede, not quite so extensive or disastrous as that of Solferino, but one sufficiently disgraceful to answer his purpose. As soon as it was understood in the crowd of teamsters, fugitive soldiers and miscellaneous hangers-on of the army at Centreville, that our columns were retreating, they became very considerably excited,—and this feeling rose to panic when they heard the sound of cannon in the rear, as they supposed it to indicate that the enemy was pursuing in force. After I had driven something over a mile from the village on my way to Washington, the crowd in the rear became absolutely frenzied with fear, and an immense mass of wagons, horses, men on foot, and flying soldiers, came dashing down the hill at a rate which threatened destruction, instant and complete, to everything in their way. The panic spread as they proceeded, and gathering strength by its progress, the movement became absolutely terrific. The horses caught the frenzy of the moment, and became as wild as their masters. My driver attempting to check the speed of our carriage, found it suddenly crushed under the weight of an enormous Pennsylvania Army wagon which crushed it like an egg-shell. The opportune arrival of another carriage containing a couple of Congressmen, relieved me from the dilemma, and took me to Washington. Previous to my mishap I was overtaken and passed by a solitary horseman, who proved to be Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, who was profoundly disgusted with this movement, and was making all possible haste to get out of it.

The most discreditable feature of this stampede was the very large number of soldiers who had straggled away from their regiments during the battle, and who now threw away their muskets, blankets and knapsacks, and ran as if their lives depended on their speed. For a long time no attempt was made to stop them. But near Fairfax, a New-Jersey regiment had drawn up across the road, and compelled every soldier upon whom they could lay hands to go back to his regiment. They were dragged out of carriages and from the backs of horses, and turned backward with the greatest rigor. Many of them managed, however, to pass the guard, and the road all the way to Washington was crowded with these timid and fugacious warriors. How they were suffered to pass Long Bridge, having neither pass nor countersign, is among the mysteries which I have no thought of fathoming. But they made their appearance on the street corners and in the bar-rooms of the city with the early dawn,—and each speedily became the central point of a steadily swelling crowd, who learned the bloody history of this awful battle from the lips of these heroes, every one of whom had staid in the very thickest of the fight until his regiment was all cut to pieces, and he was left the sole survivor. It was these men who gave to the masses in Washington their knowledge of the terrible defeat the Union forces had sustained. Why Gen. Mansfield has suffered them thus to roam the streets all day, filling the public ear with their prodigious lies, and creating an intense and dangerous fever of the public mind, I cannot imagine. They ought either to be forced into the strict discipline of military

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH AND BATTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

It will be a consolation to thousands of friends, to know how rapid and easy the care of the wounded was made in the late battle. No wounded man in sight had to wait five minutes before he was taken up by the ambulances and driven back to the rear. The worst thing seemed to be that the ambulance machinery got out of order, and sometimes was broken, so that the head of the stretcher could not be elevated. These were the two-wheeled carts, and they moved quite easily and softly. Experience must yet show where our present ambulances are defective.

The wounded in the action of Bull's Run were taken mostly to the old stone Church at Centreville. Two high-backed seats were united, front to front, and straw put in, making, with a pillow of bags, a place as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. One ambulance-litter was kept there for a bed. The sick were all speedily attended to, and by the next morning seemed very well. It struck me unpleasantly, that one of the men, whose legs had been mashed by a cannon-shot, was left there the next morning, dead in his bloody sheet, his boots and clothes being still upon him. The worst feature was, that tea and conveniences for cooking were not at hand. Men from the hospital were hunting through the village the next day for kettles, and other things for the sick, and at six, some of them had not yet drank or eaten anything. They were mostly wounded in the arms, I think not severely. They were very vigorous-looking men, and bore up with great courage.

It occurred to me then, what a blessed comfort a Nurse's Department would be, following the Army. For some kind gentlewoman to come in there to bind up wounds, cheer sufferers, and especially to "fix up," would be invaluable. Then, if she had authority to draw for tea and little niceties on the Quartermaster, and could carry them in her own wagon—say an ambulance—making her bed in this at night, and having all her little stores ready, so that in the confusion after a battle, she could at once bring forth tea and comforts for the sick, the field hospital would have a very different aspect and comfort to the poor fellows. I was sorry to hear that the Massachusetts Regiments had not half enough ambulances.

The greatest want of an American Army are the sutlers. In this march over Fairfax County, and after the battle, nothing could be obtained for love or money. We should have been starved if we had not carried our provisions with us. The country people, after the march of two armies, are utterly cleaned out—no bread, sugar, tea or meat can be found. The men steal right and left, but the country is soon worsted. Now, if some sutler would follow with his cart, and sell anything—gingerbread, sausages, apples, lemonade, coffee, anything to quench thirst healthfully, or supply a sudden lunch—he not only could get ten times what the things are worth, but supply a great want to the Army. The inordinate thirst of soldiers after a battle is something tormenting. Lager-bier by the thousand barrels would have disappeared quickly on Wednesday last. I observe that all complaints of diet are passing away. Pork and hard biscuit, now that real work has commenced, are found not bad fare. Cattle were driven after the Army, and we noticed that the Fire Zouaves had plenty of steaks cooking at their camp fires as they lay in bivouac on Thursday. The health of the men is excellent—I believe generally better than when they left home. Diarrhœa is the only trouble now in the Virginia Army, and that not to any extent. Their great physical sin is the drinking excessively of water when they are heated, and this right against the advice of their noble General, McDOWELL, who talks to his officers continually on this. He, himself, is a model of temperance, never drinking anything but water, and little of that.

On this march, knapsacks were left behind, and I think the men are gradually losing their blankets; but they don't mind, and can sleep now soundly, uncovered, on the hard ground. The Havelocks are too loose, and become close about the necks, but otherwise are doing good service on the march. Only one case of sunstroke occurred on Wednesday's battle and rapid march under a tremendous heat. The men speak of the heat, generally, as less than in New-York. The worst feature about the march is the *plundering*. This would have been by no means so bad, if the inhabitants had not foolishly utterly deserted the houses and farms. The consequence is, that the soldiers coming, hungry and thirsty, to an abandoned farm, pronounce it "a —— Secessionist's," and proceed to strip, break and plunder.

Fairfax Court-house seemed a deserted village, Centreville was like a town of the dead. Negro women, and a few very hideous old white women, who could furnish no temptation to the propensities of our volunteers, were the only persons left. These were evidently devoutly grateful at not being burnt at the market-place at once.

We found a letter in Fairfax, in which the writer, a South Carolinian, says, that he "has just heard of the hellish Yankees burning Alexandria and ravishing the females." A Virginia farmer near Centreville said we were not at Fairfax an hour, when the news was flying over the country that we had burned the Court-house and two hotels! There were some droll performances in the *loot* way in Fairfax. As we sat in the hotel, we were aroused by the Bowery cry of "Hi! hi!" and looking out saw two very stout women with huge hoops walking up the street, esquired by attentive soldiers. Their boots below alone betrayed them. Soon after, a couple of men under an aged parasol: each one wearing black crape mits and a black collar, promenaded seriously up the street.

Gen. McDOWELL is a thorough gentleman and humane soldier, and is excessively indignant at this pilfering and plundering. He will soon make some terrible examples, if it is not stopped. There is, beside, in some of our men a low-bred, brutal quality, which utterly surprises me. On Thursday, a picket of the enemy had been captured, and the prisoners were in camp. The General told us, almost with tears of indignation in his eyes, how certain scoundrels in our ranks gathered around these men before the guard could prevent, and insulted and cuffed them. He said it was like kicking a woman, and if he had followed his inclination he would have charged on the rascals with a troop of cavalry. The secession sergeant—a powerful, brawny fellow from Alabama—said, if he had known he was to be so treated, he would have preferred death to surrender.

It is a great mistake in our Army, the little attention given to cultivating the *morale*—that is, to keeping up the enthusiasm of the men. One quality of a good officer should be this talent of stimulating and encouraging the soldier. Fear and courage are matters very often depending most on the imagination. There is not oratory, and music, and song, and moral stimulus enough in our Army. I was very much impressed in the battle of Bull's Run with the tremendous and excited cheers and yells of the rebels. On our side there was no noise. Mr. RUSSELL noticed the same want of external excitement with us. He says we "are not vindictive enough." It was very evident in this battle that a single officer—especially a mounted one—who had gone around among the Twelfth and laughed at them, and encouraged them, would have soon had them all in order again. They did not seem frightened, and did not run, but were utterly confused and disorganized by this unseen fire and hidden attack. All the Army officers on the field behaved perfectly, but the regimental officers did not appear to do their duty in this regiment. The fact is, masses of men in such new circumstances are much like children, and a single strong hand will hold them and break up a panic. After a few such skirmishes our volunteers will become used to round shot and ambuscade musketry, and learn that very few are killed, and the bravest generally escape.

There are some weighty and discouraging reflections that come to one's mind in the campaign in Virginia. There is no doubt very little appearance thus far of "cementing the Union"—both in Hampton and in Fairfax County the people have utterly fled. Empty houses and deserted fields welcome the armies of the Union.

Around Old Point Comfort the fields look as they do in Eastern Europe in the track of the Russian armies—utterly swept clean of fences, crops, and sometimes trees, as if a flock of desolating locusts had flown over. The track now of the Grand Army in Virginia is a trail of desolation—fences destroyed, houses abandoned, crops consumed. Scarcely a human being not connected with the Army appears. The tremendous words of the old Roman historian come up to mind: "*They make a solitude and call it peace!*" Not all of this, of course, is due to our troops. The Secessionists began by driving out and persecuting the Union men, and now these, in their turn, flee. The bitterest of all hatreds appears to be, that of the one Virginian to the other. Virginia has deliberately and with consideration sown, and now she reaps the whirlwind. The State which has lived on the basest traffic that ever disgraced humanity, now, for the sake of no interests of her own, must see her beautiful fields utterly burned and devastated by the storm of war. This fearful contest has only begun. It will grow more bloody and devastating. We believe every county in the richest portion of the State will be utterly trampled and wasted. We expect to hear of towns burned, and miles of rich harvests consumed—perhaps by the citizens themselves, in their desperation. Thousands of innocent families will be ruined.

Virginia—like districts in Asia—may be in future history principally known as a once fertile land, utterly ruined and made barren by the tempest of war—a war forced upon her by her own injustice and want of wisdom.

It is an awful lesson of the Providence of History. C. L. B.

THE SHARP-SHOOTING ENTERPRISE.

SHALL VOLUNTEER SHARP-SHOOTERS CHOOSE THEIR OWN WEAPONS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago, I noticed in your editorial columns some sensible reasons for organizing Sharp-shooters into companies and squads, rather than into regiments.

In this organization there are other important points to be considered, among which are, whether each volunteer accepted for immediate service shall be at liberty to choose his own weapon, or, whether a standard weapon shall be adopted for the companies by the War Department. There is considerable diversity of opinion on this part of the subject, both in the public mind and among those immediately interested in the organization of this arm of service.

The rifle has been peculiarly an American weapon; and no one but an old pioneer can truly appreciate the highly important part this weapon has played in the settlement of this country, and in the progress made by civilization, year by year, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific. The insatiable demands of American civilization created the paramount necessity for this weapon in the first instance, and called forth those improvements which have been made from time to time, and which have finally produced a variety of weapons unsurpassed for war and sporting purposes, from the common close-shooting, muzzle-loading, Western rifle, to the most improved long-range, breech-loading arm.

The rifle, in the hands of the hardy and adventurous pioneer, has opened the way for civilization in this country, and no delineation of the real American pioneer can be more truthful than that of *Leather Stocking*, by COOPER. All pioneers, frontiersmen and woodsmen who depend wholly or partially on the rifle for protection and sustenance, are, to a certain extent, *Leather Stockings*.

The demands of American civilization have, therefore, created in the United States an element from which bodies of Sharp-shooters for war purposes can be organized. This element is *sui generis*, and is scarcely known in other countries. For the most part, it has disappeared from the oldest and most densely populated sections of the United States. It lingers on the Aroostook, the northern line of New-York and Michigan, in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and the Carolinas, while in the other Southern and Western States and Territories, and throughout the frontier regions, especially the latter, the Sharp-shooting element is more general.

From the fact that this sharp-shooting element does exist in the United States, and from the fact that it is of a character peculiar in itself, it appears as though this element should be taken as it is found, with its characteristic features; and the "Leather Stockings," of high and low degree, as they enroll themselves and are accepted for immediate service, should, in order to be made efficient, be allowed to use the weapon which suits their capacity and their fancy, and to which they have been trained.

Leather Stocking, or *La Longue Carbine*, accustomed as he was to the long heavy barrel, small bore, muzzle-loading rifle, with spherical ball, and patch, would have suffered in reputation as a Sharp-shooter in the Army with the English rifle, or one of the newly-invented breech-loading arms of the day. A great majority of our best marksmen throughout the country, adhere to the use of the muzzle-loading rifle, and which, in fact, does not differ much from the old-fashioned western rifle. There is a large class of Sharp-shooters in this country, however, of recent origin, who have adopted, and who are skilled in their use to a certain extent, the most approved long-range, breech-loading rifles of recent invention, and who will doubtless form a large portion of those offering to enlist as Sharp-shooters. While the latter, with their weapons of long range, and which are loaded with great celerity, will prove superior in some respects to the American riflemen of other days, they will not prove their equals in *accurate* shooting at any distance the old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle, with spherical ball and patch, will reach, say, from one to three hundred yards.

In the organization of sharp-shooting companies, two prominent classes will probably volunteer their services. The first-class will prove the best marksmen in the country at moderate distances. They will come principally from the borders and outlying States and Territories with their muzzle-loading rifles, representing in most respects, the American pioneer or frontiersman.

The second class will be the sharp-shooters of more recent origin, who use the newly invented breech-loading weapons, and though not as good marksmen as the first-class, their weapons will enable them to do execution at greater distances.

It requires no very extensive investigation of this subject to show that the volunteer Sharp-shooters for the Northern Army, coming as they do from every State in the North, but more especially the Northern and Western borders, must represent in their habitude and skill a great variety of sharp-shooting weapons. If we understand the matter aright, these Sharp-shooters are to be organized for *immediate* service. To place in the hands of these Sharp-shooters, a standard weapon which very few had probably never seen or handled, would certainly prove a serious drawback to their efficiency; whereas, if they are allowed to use the weapon to which they are accustomed and in which they feel confidence, the result would doubtless exhibit all the execution anticipated.

We are now speaking of the organization of bodies of Sharp-shooters for *immediate service;* and to this end, it appears absolutely necessary to make the most of the sharp-shooting element as we find it, allowing it to run as much as practicable in the channel of its inclination and education. Moreover, much of the fighting between the North and South, of which we have had experience, is of that skirmishing, guerilla character which makes great numbers of the belligerents on both sides what are known as independent fighters. This irregular mode of warfare, which has been followed thus far, renders uniformity of weapons among Sharp-shooters of less consequence than a more regular and scientific species of military tactics.

There are very serious objections to the plan of allowing Sharp-shooters to choose their own weapons. They will form bodies of promiscuously armed men, with no uniformity in arms, ammunition or drill. Some will fire slowly, while others will fire with great rapidity; some will do execution only at a distance of two or three hundred yards, while others will be efficient at five or six hundred yards.

When it comes to the regular service, with time and opportunity to perfect Sharp-shooters in the use of any particular arm, we certainly shall advocate the adoption of a standard weapon for the companies by the War Department, which will bring that uniformity in every respect so indispensable to thorough discipline and efficiency in what is understood to be modern warfare. In Europe they know no other mode of organizing Sharp-shooters, but it must be remembered that in Europe, excepting Switzerland and the mountains of the Tyrol, they have little or none of our peculiar sharp-shooting element out of which to organize this most important branch of the military service for immediate use; and it is only the pressing emergency of the case, the nature of the element at hand, and the peculiar warfare for which it is intended, that induces us to favor the idea of allowing our volunteer Sharp-shooters to arm themselves according to their own inclinations. E. D.

A REBEL VIEW OF GENERAL JOHNSTON'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The following special order of our Commander-in-Chief, read to the various commands at reville, yesterday, will explain why we have again fallen back upon Winchester, without having encountered the enemy:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENNANDOAH,
DARKESVILLE, July 6, 1861.

Orders.

The General announces to his gallant command that for four days he has offered battle to a greatly superior force. It has been declined. To attack the enemy in his position would involve a sacrifice of life too heavy for the object to be attained. Our men are patriots and freemen; theirs hirelings and marauders. We will resume our former position, where the health and comfort of the command can be preserved, and where we can move with assurance of striking an effective blow.

The General expects from his men the same cheerful obedience to his orders which they have ever shown, and claims the confidence which they have ever accorded him.

By order,
GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.
E. K. SMITH, Brigadier-General and A. A. General.

You can well imagine the poignant shame and grief of a very great number of our officers and men at the annunciation of this order. After waiting patiently for some months and enduring grievous hardships, they had at last come within striking distance of the Yankees, and it seemed cruel thus to sheathe the sword when it could be so easily crimsoned in Northern blood. But all yield to the exigencies of the occasion, and if the command was not cheerfully acquiesced in, it was obeyed in a soldierly manner. It is not to be presumed, of course, that we can comprehend fully the motives that impel Gen. JOHNSTON in his conduct. He certainly possesses many of the most important attributes of a military leader, while his personal bravery has been tested so often that no one dare call it in question. It was not cowardice, then, that caused our withdrawal from the face of the enemy, but prudential considerations, involving the very highest and most important interests of the Confederate States cause. The conduct of Gen. PATTERSON and his myrmidons was rather that of cravens. After all their boasting and arrogance, they did not dare give us battle, though possessing a force three to one of ours. Not an inch would they budge from the town of Martinsburgh, and there they attempted to shield themselves behind petticoats. Against all the precedents and usages of war, PATTERSON refused to allow the women and children to leave the place, hoping that their presence among his beastial soldiery would prove an immunity against an attack. He wished to involve these innocent people in ruin and destruction, in case Gen. JOHNSTON chose to assail his position. Was ever so dastardly and miserable a line of policy pursued by the commander of men who pretend to be freemen? Yet the actions of his soldiery were in perfect keeping with the teachings of this Philadelphia chieftain. They pillaged private property, choosing first and necessarily the still houses, wreaked their vengeance on the aged and helpless, and concluded their chivalrous exploits by pursuing into the woods the fugitive daughters of Mr. TURNER, the Postmaster, and bringing them to their camps as prisoners of war. Oh for a HOMER to chronicle in sounding Alexandrine verse the gallant achievements of these Pennsylvania Dutch and Connecticut witch-burners!

Although in readiness for the march at an early hour, it was near mid-day before the line was formed, and we once more set our faces towards Winchester. Col. BARTOW's Brigade of Georgians and Kentuckians, with Col. STUART's Cavalry, formed the rear guard. It was thought not unlikely that the enemy, presuming too much upon our retrogade movement, might attempt to attack us in the rear. But in this expectation we were doomed to another disappointment. They allowed us to leave in the most civil manner imaginable, not deigning to approach within rifle-shot.

The Sunday march of 17 miles was as fatiguing as a battle could have been. It was July weather of the most scorching character; the mercury bubbled in the thermometer; the water boiled in our canteens; the dusty turnpike was a continuous line of living coals; not a breath of air stirred; hot steam was generated from the harvest fields, and beneath the occasional shade trees the bugs of all time appeared to have congregated, intent upon punishing all intruders.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Since our return we have been making active preparations for maintaining our position here at all hazards, and even against the great odds that PATTERSON has in the field. Intrenchments and earthworks are being thrown up about a mile from town, and batteries planted commanding the valley through which the turnpike from Martinsburgh and the railroad from Harper's Ferry approach. In this work the militia and prisoners of war have been employed since Sunday. The latter appear to be perfect adepts with the pick and shovel, and seem to be as well disposed to labor on one side as the other. Last evening I stood upon the platform where one of our big guns is mounted, and without the use of a glass could see the long reaches of territory over which an attacking force must necessarily advance. For more than two miles they will be subject to the terrible missives of these monster pieces of artillery, while our riflemen and musketry can pick them off with the greatest ease and precision.

The breastworks are composed of double rows of barrels, two in height, which are filled with tightly compressed earth. In front the dirt is thrown up from the trenches several feet in thickness, thus affording ample protection as well for small arms as our great guns. The range has been accurately ascertained, and all trees, houses, and other obstructions removed that might afford shelter for the enemy or interfere with our gunnery. In all the neighborhood where it is most likely the battle will be fought, the greatest consternation prevails. Families are fleeing with their household effects, gardens and orchards are running to waste, and a general air of desolation broods.

For several days past the militia have been pouring in to our assistance. One regiment is camped very near us, and we have full benefit of their cornstalk soldiering. I was accustomed to regard the old field musters in Kentucky as the most perfect specimen of what was verdant in military matters, but the manœuvres of these Virginians exceed in awkwardness anything ever known or contemplated. Yet, I doubt not but that when the day of battle comes, they will stand up bravely to their work, and deal deadly blows upon the hordes who have dared invade their soil. It does not look altogether right, however, that so many stout, hale and hearty men should have remained at home until the last moment, and then be drafted into the service. Some of the militia have made an excellent speculation out of the war, by acting as substitutes for citizens whose business or fear of danger keep them from the wars. One thousand dollars is the lowest price I have yet heard as having been paid, and in some instances fourfold that sum. Yet this dereliction of a few is no index to the sentiment of the great mass of the people.

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune* publishes the following letter:

CAMP NEAR CARTHAGE, ON THE SPRING RIVER,
Saturday, July 6, 1861.

Mr. R. H. MILLER: On the 4th of July our Army affected a junction with JACKSON and Gen. PARSONS' division at Rupe's Creek, which had fallen back from Booneville. Our forces being thus augmented, we took up the line of march southward on the morning of July 5. The day was bright—the march was upon a high prairie plain. We met the enemy at 11 o'clock A. M., advancing upon us. We immediately drew up our lines of battle. The cannonading commenced vigorously on both sides at the same time, at the distance of 300 yards or more. The enemy were 2,500 strong. We had in action perhaps about the same number. We were poorly armed compared to the National troops.

After one hour of severe cannonading, the enemy fell back about one mile to a better position, across a branch of the Spring River. Here the action was renewed, and a brisk fight ensued, in which the small arms took part. The National troops were dislodged also from this position, after a severe conflict. The enemy then fell back in good order to another position on the next creek, two miles distant. Here another sharp conflict ensued, in which there was loss on both sides, the National troops retreating all the while, and the infantry on our part vigorously pursuing them in front, and the cavalry endeavoring to flank and annoy them in the rear. I cannot now give the particulars of these several engagements. The loss on both sides was considerable.

The National troops now retreated and crossed the Spring River (the handsomest stream I ever beheld) and took position in the town of Carthage. Here they made the strongest stand. We surrounded the town with our infantry, the cavalry still flanking to the right and left. After an obstinate resistance, the enemy were dislodged and driven out of town, and took his last position on a hill South of town one mile. Here the cannonading was spiritedly renewed on both sides. About sundown he was forced from his last stronghold, and pursued in the direction of Sarcoxie. The chase on our part and the retreat on the part of the enemy, became general, and a running fire, for several miles, was vigorously kept up, in which the National troops severely suffered.

Our infantry did the most of the fighting, as the cavalry was raw and rather poorly equipped. At dark the chase was abandoned, and returned to Carthage and encamped. It is just to observe that at this point of time the cavalry had effected their passage through the heavy timbers, skirting the Spring River, and advancing to the attack; and after the infantry ceased firing, and men drew off from exhaustion, the cavalry annoyed the enemy for an hour, by galling them in the rear and flanks, killing several and capturing a portion of their trains.

In all this running fight, of six or seven hours, our infantry advanced steadily upon the enemy, and stood the fire like veterans. The artillery, under Col. WEIGHTMAN, and the infantry in general, stood the brunt of the battle, and bore themselves gallantly. My own regiment, 800 strong, had the post of danger all the day. Our loss was more severe than that of any other part of the army. We had the front position in every attack made. We have lost some of our best men. In the several actions had in the "running battle of Carthage," we had 15 killed and some 40 wounded—and these our very best and most gallant men. Some 7 or 8 of the wounded must die.

We have lost some two or three Captains killed, and my Sergeant-Major Hyde I fear mortally wounded. He was one of the bravest and best officers in the Army. He is at Carthage, in charge of the physicians. Capt. STONE, of Utica, and Capt. MCKENZIE were both killed, gallantly fighting at the head of their companies. The loss of the enemy was 130 killed and some 300 wounded, and some 20 prisoners, and one piece of cannon, and several baggage-wagons and a lot of horses. A vigorous concerted effort of the Infantry and cavalry would have captured the entire army. They retreated to Springfield. My own regiment suffered more than any other in the engagement; and were among the last to quit the pursuit.

The extra battalion from Clay and Pratte, Major C. C. THORNTON, Capts. MCCARTY, THOMPSON and STEWART, rendered me effectual and valuable service, and fought most gallantly. Many others deserve special mention, and will no doubt receive merited applause in Gen. SLACK's official report to the General-in-Chief.

On yesterday we were reinforced by Gen. STERLING PRICE and Gen. BEN. MCCULLOCH, and Gen. PIERCE, of Texas and Arkansas. They brought 5,000 troops, and 4,000 more in the rear. The State Government of Missouri must be reëstablished and the liberties of the people restored. When we return, this is our motto: 'We come to deliver you.'

Very respectfully, J. T. HUGHES,
Col. Com'g First Regim't M. S. Guard, 4th District."

In addition to the above, the Liberty *Tribune* has the following:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from the camp, that the fight took place last Friday evening between the State forces, under RAINS and JACKSON, and about 3,000 United States troops, under Col. SIEGEL. The latter were routed, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded; and a loss on the State side of 10 killed and 30 wounded—none seriously. Among the wounded was Mr. JAMES T. RILEY, of Capt. MCCARTY's company. The companies of Capts. MCCARTY and KELLEY supported the artillery, and consequently were in the front of the battle. The State troops captured seven pieces of artillery, two mortars, and a lot of Minié muskets.

Mr. ALBERT WITHERS, (son of Col. ABIJAH WITHERS, of Clay,) was killed in the engagement, and Mr. ATCHINSON (son of Col. WM. ATCHINSON) was badly wounded in the shoulder; Messrs. UBY, GARRISON, RIELY, and TURNER—all of Capt. MCCARTHY's company—were slightly wounded."

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following incident of the battle of Carthage:

"M. LEGEDY, of the Third Regiment, M. V., thus relates the death of GLOCK, who was sent out with LEGEDY on a reconnoitering expedition on the morning of the Carthage engagement: 'When we had rode about three miles ahead of our camp, we came upon a detachment of the enemy, who dismounted as soon as we came within shooting range. They advanced to within ten steps of us, surrounded us and asked us where we came from. I took my revolver and shot their leader, leveling him to the ground, after which the rest took aim at us with their guns. We had time, however, to shoot two men each, and we then commenced to cut our way through by the use of our sabres. While in the act GLOCK received a shot in the heart and died immediately, without uttering a sound. His horse, also, was killed under him. I escaped to my command. GLOCK's body was afterwards found and buried by the Pioneers.'"

TEXAS.

Gov. CLARK, of Texas, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, There is now a condition of actual hostility between the Government of the "United States" and the "Confederate States of America;" and *whereas*, the Congress of the latter Government have recognized the existence of war with the United States, except the States of Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and the Territories thereof, except the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico and the Indian Territories, situated between Kansas and the State of Texas; and *whereas*, the late intimate and commercial and political association of the people of the State of Texas, and their hitherto continuous and extensive intercourse with those with whom Texas, as a member of the Confederate States of America, is now at war, might cause some of the citizens of said State, ignorantly, and others possibly knowingly, to disregard the relations in which the war between said Governments has placed them; and *whereas*, I have received information that some of the citizens of Texas have already violated their duty in the premises, as good citizens:

Now, therefore, I, EDWARD CLARK, Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my proclamation to the people of said State, notifying them that all communication of whatsoever character between them and the citizens of the States and Territories now at war with the "Confederate States of America" must be discontinued; that all contracts heretofore made between them are suspended, and all that may be made during the continuance of said war, and until treaties of reciprocity are established, will be void. It will be regarded as treason against the Confederate States of America, and against the State of Texas, for any citizen of said State to donate, sell, or in any manner exchange any property or commodity whatsoever with any citizen or citizens of either of said States or Territories now at war with said Confederate States, without special permission from proper authority.

It will also be treasonable for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing by him to a citizen or citizens of either of said States or Territories, or to contract with them any new debts or obligation during the continuance of said war.

The statute of limitation will cease to run, and interest will not accrue during the continuance of war.

If there be citizens of the State of Texas owing such debts, the Executive would suggest that they deposit the amount of the same in the Treasury of the State, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor. The United States are largely indebted to the State of Texas, and it may be determined by the Legislature of said State, at some future time, that such deposits shall be retained until the United States has satisfied the claims now held by Texas against her.

The Executive deems it proper especially to warn all persons from endeavoring to procure title, in any manner, to property situated in Texas, and now claimed by persons who are citizens of either said States and Territories, now at war with said "Confederate States," or any of the States or Territories not included among those making war upon said Confederate States, and who have joined her enemies, as the Legislature may hereafter deem it proper to provide for the confiscation of such property.

No act of treason or sedition, whether it shall consist in material aid to our enemies, or in language, written, printed, or spoken, which is intended to comfort or encourage them, will be knowingly permitted within our borders.

Citizens of either of the States or Territories, now at war with the Confederate States, will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, during the continuance of such war, without passports issued by authority of the Executive of the Confederate States, or of this State. And if any such persons are now within the limits of Texas, they are hereby warned to depart within twenty days of this date, or they will be arrested as spies; and all citizens of the State of Texas are warned from holding any friendly communication whatsoever with such persons.

The Executive has issued this proclamation, impelled by the belief that public safety required it, and he relies upon the people to sustain him, and to aid him in discovering and bringing to just and lawful punishment any one who may disregard his duty as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this the 8th day of June, A. D., 1861, and in the year of the independence of Texas the twenty-sixth, and of the Confederate States the first.

By the Governor, EDWARD CLARK.
BIRD HOLLAND, Secretary of State.

The Mesilla *Times* has the following:

"We take the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in El Paso, dated San Antonio, June 12:

'We have nothing special to communicate—no war news. Indeed, we have so few mails that we are kept in the dark. New-Orleans can ship no goods at present, on account of the blockade. Merchants hold the necessities of life at advanced prices, which they will obtain if the blockade continues for any length of time.'

The line of posts from San Antonio to El Paso is to be garrisoned by the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen, TEEL's company of artillery, MACALLISTER's company of infantry and a battery of artillery. The line will be commanded by Col. FORD.

Fort Bliss was to be garrisoned by two companies of mounted rifles. TEEL's artillery company and MACALLISTER's infantry company. Major WALLER is in command.

A fight occurred near Laredo, on the Rio Grande, between the Texans and a band of Mexicans, headed by CORTINAS. Fourteen of CORTINAS' men were killed, and the rest were scattered, except twelve, who, with CORTINAS, made good their escape to the other side of the river.

A REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of July 8, says:

"JOHN B. WHEELER has arrived here with dispatches from Gen. MCCULLOCH. We give below the report of Capt. MCINTOSH, Adjutant-General, in regard to the capture of United States troops in Neosho. We are indebted to C. B. JOHNSON for it.

We learn from the express that Gen. MCCULLOCH left the infantry and WOODRUFF's battery and took CHURCHILL's and CARROLL's regiment of mounted men, and pushed on to the relief of Gov. JACKSON. The Missourians are ready to fight but have no arms. We are hourly expecting exciting news from the expedition.

HEAD-QUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S BRIGADE,
CAMP AT BORLIN'S MILLS, July 5, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience with your order, I started at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, with four companies of Col. CHURCHILL's Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and Capt. CARROLL's Company of Arkansas State troops, to make an attack on some National troops at Neosho, Mo., in conjunction with Col. CHURCHILL, commanding six companies of his regiment. We started on different roads which entered the town, one from the West, the other from the South, with an arrangement to make the march of 16 miles in four hours, and upon entering the town to make a simultaneous attack, I found that the distance was not so much as stated. It would, therefore, be necessary for me to have waited near the town an hour; and fearing that information would be carried into town, to the enemy, I dismounted the four companies of CHURCHILL's Regiment about a quarter of a mile of the town, and marched them by platoons at double quick time, within two hundred yards of the Court-house, where we found a company eighty strong. I sent Capt. CARROL, with his company, to make a detour, to take them in the rear. After halting my command, I sent Dr. ARMSTRONG (volunteer aid-de-camp) to demand a surrender of the forces. I allowed them ten minutes to decide; at the end of the time the captain in command made an unconditional surrender of the company, laying down their arms and side arms. We took one hundred rifles, with sabre bayonets, a quantity of ammunition, and a train of seven wagons loaded with provisions."

ARMY ORDERS.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL PATTERSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 46.—1. Maj.-Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th inst., when his term of duty will expire. Brevet Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER, also of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged upon the receipt of this order, as his term of service expires to-day.

2. Maj.-Gen. DIX, of the United States forces, will relieve Maj.-Gen. BANKS, of the same service, in his present command, which will in future be called the Department of Maryland, head-quarters at Baltimore. Upon being relieved by Maj.-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. BANKS will proceed to the Valley of Virginia, and assume command of the Army now under Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON, when that Department will be called the Department of the Shenandoah, head-quarters in the field.

3. The following named general officers will be honorably discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service, as set hereinafter opposite their respective names, viz.:

New-York State Militia—Maj.-Gen. Sandford, Aug. 18, 1861.
New-Jersey Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. Theodore Runyon, July 30, 1861.
Ohio Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, July 30, 1861, Brig.-Gen. N. Schinson, July 30, 1861, Brig.-Gen. J. N. Bates, Aug. 27, 1861.
Indiana Volunteers—Brig.-Gen. T. A. Morris, July 27, 1861.

4. Surgeons of Brigades rank as surgeons only.

5. Officers mustering out volunteers will charge upon the rolls the indebtedness of the troops to the State by what they were furnished.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 45.—1. Brevet Second Lieutenant CLARENCE DERRICK, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Second Lieut. JAMES P. PARKER, Fourth Infantry, and Brevet Second Lieut. FRANK A. REYNOLDS, Second Dragoons, members of the class just graduated at West Point, having tendered their resignations in the face of the enemy, are dismissed from the service of the United States, to date from the 16th inst.

2. Military Storekeeper and Paymaster DENNIS MURPHY, Ordnance Department, is hereby dismissed from the Army.

3. Officers mustered in troops will be careful that men from one company or detachment are not borrowed for the occasion to swell the ranks of others about to be mustered. In future no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. Mustering officers will at all times hold themselves in readiness to muster out of service such regiments of volunteers as may be entitled to their discharge.

4. Officers of the volunteer service tendering their resignations will forward them through the intermediate commanders to the officer commanding the Department or *corps d'armée*, in which they may be serving, who is hereby authorized to grant them honorable discharges. This commander will immediately report his action to the Adjutant-General of the Army, who will communicate the same to the Governor of the State to which the officer belongs. Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers in volunteer regiments will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the rest were furnished. Information of such appointments will in all cases be furnished to the Adjutant-General of the Army. By order.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE UNION SENTIMENT REVIVING.

The Chicago *Journal* of July 22 says:

"An intelligent gentleman direct from New-Orleans, where he is in business and a prominent citizen, who came up by railroad to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Cairo by the steamer *Cheney*, arriving here last night, brings important news from New-Orleans and Tennessee.

He assures us that secession, which was all the rage at New-Orleans a month ago, is rapidly dying out, and that it is as safe now to talk for the Union in that city as it is to preach disunion, and that in a fortnight hence he believes no man's life will be safe who dares persist in advocating the rebellion. The business men in New-Orleans, who have been almost ruined by the rebellion, have taken hold of the matter with the full resolve to shake off the nightmare which is weighing so disastrously upon the commerce of the city, and indeed of the whole Southwest. He says by September the whole State of Louisiana will repudiate secession, beyond a doubt.

The same gentleman also informs us that, when he arrived at Union City, Tenn., where he stopped one day, he was surprised to find general insubordination among the men and companies in the rebel camp there located. The men were deserting by dozens, and whole companies were leaving in disgust. Indeed, a very strong Union feeling is gaining ground at Union City, among both citizens and soldiers. Some of the Kentucky troops there, becoming heartily disgusted with the Southern Confederacy, on Monday last indignantly packed up their accoutrements and marched out of camp, carrying a United States flag, deserting the rebels, and going home good Union men. They dared the rebels in the camp to attempt to coerce them to remain, but the rebels didn't dare.

According to the information of our informant, whose word we have every reason to believe, there is a very decided reaction against secession springing up all along the Lower Mississippi and in the Southwest—that the best way to insure the speedy end of treason in that region is to let it severely alone."

A SECESSION SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of July 22, says:

"On last Thursday evening a party of officers, under the direction of Deputy Marshals WILLIAMS and YOUNG, proceeded in the steam-tug *Reliance* and the sloop *Burns* to the Patuxent River, where they captured the schooner *Alverti*, of Baltimore, which a few weeks ago, it will be recollected, took on board a number of young men, residents of this city, and steered down the Bay, and landed them in St. Mary's County, from which place they proceeded across the country into Virginia, where they joined the Rebel Army. The officers arrived in the Patuxent River on Saturday morning, and after proceeding up the stream about six miles, they saw the *Alverti* in a small creek, on the south side of the river. Boats were immediately brought into use, and a party soon took possession of the schooner, but found that she had been run ashore so hard, that the steam-tug would be unable to get her off. The gun-boat *Yankee*, which was cruising off the river, was brought into requisition, and was at work when the officers started on their return to Baltimore. The Captain of the *Alverti* was captured on board the schooner and brought to Fort McHenry. He states that he would have escaped had it not been for the carelessness of two men named JIM MULLEN and —— FIELDS, two well known characters of Baltimore, who, seeing the party come up the river, did not tell the Captain, who was in the cabin, but seized the only boat and made off for the shore, leaving no avenue of escape for him. The *Alverti* is a large schooner of 80 tons, and is owned by parties in this city. She will be brought up this afternoon. Several war vessels are cruising off the mouth of the river, and no vessel can pass without permission.

PATRIOTIC.

The Newark *Mercury* says:

"It is known to our readers that Maj. KEARNEY, of this city, has been prominently named in connection with the post of Brigadier-General of the New-Jersey troops. Maj. K. has been urged for this position by many of our most influential citizens, whose confidence in his courage and ability is justly great. We are authorized, however, to state that Maj. KEARNEY, recognizing the importance of increasing at once the patriotic Army of the Republic, is willing to waive both his record and his worth, and take command of any regiment or other body which may forthwith be raised in our midst—hoping thus to serve in a lesser capacity, if he may not in a greater, the Government, to which he came from Europe expressly to offer his services.

This proposition, from an officer of Maj. KEARNEY's experience and reputation, should at once call together a regiment of our loyal citizens, and it is to be hoped that such may be the result. Undoubtedly, additional troops should at once be forwarded to the seat of war, and we are certain no New-Jersey regiment could go under a better commander than Maj. KEARNEY, who, had he been in the position of PATTERSON, or some others of our inactive Generals, would long ere this have added new laurels to his already bright chaplet of distinction."

GENERAL POLK.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* has the following in reference to Gen. POLK, of Memphis, at present Commandant of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi Valley. "Bishop POLK is a native of this city, a grandson of Col. THOMAS POLK, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and a son of Col. WM. POLK, who died here about the year 1830. The latter entered the Army and served through the Revolution. He was with Gen. WASHINGTON at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in the latter of which he was wounded. He was also with Gen. GATES at Camden, and with Gen. GREENE at Guilford, and was severely wounded at Eutaw Springs. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel."

THE STEAMBOAT PRINCETON—A NOTE FROM MR. WALCOTT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 17th inst. appears an article relative to the value of the steamer *Princeton*, presented by myself to the United States Government I beg to state, with reference to said steamer, that an error has been made in regard to her value. I stated in my original letter to Gen. PRENTISS that she cost me, last year, *seven* thousand dollars, and am not surprised that her reported cost of $70,000 is challenged by the Press. I know her present value, in common with nearly every other kind of property, is at this time much less than even $7,000.

By giving this correction an insertion in your paper, you will confer a favor on

Yours, very respectfully, B. S. WALCOTT.
YORK MILLS, Oneida County, N. Y., July 20, 1861.

The Health of our Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to this important subject I would invite your attention to the following extract from a letter of HARRIET MARTINEAU to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this City:

"We have had reason to know, by sad experience, what it may have lain altogether out of your way to observe—the necessity of a sanitary organization in connection with every body of troops, moving or in camp. Before the Crimean war, we had no clear conception of what was wanted, and how it should be done; and it required the sacrifice of a fine army, and an incalculable waste of every kind of resource, to teach us our lesson. All our best troops—our whole trained army, as it stood before the war—died of malaria, hunger, cold damp, or other avoidable mischief. By means of enormous effort, involving enormous waste, the evil was remedied; and at the close of the war the per centage of death and disease in the camps was below that of the most healthy rural districts of England. We should be thankful that you should start from the point attained so calamitously by us. The first great consideration is, that there should be a sanitary agency always in camp or on the march, which should have authority to provide for the health of the soldiery; officers of high position who should report to the commmander of conditions which the quartermaster has never been instructed in; who should advise against encamping in unwholesome places, and have authority to enforce the necessary drainage, cleanliness and water supply to the camp, and to require of the commissariat whatever is needful in the way of bedding, clothing and food for the troops; and, in aid of these functionaries, such an intermediate department between the commissariat and the soldiers as shall be charged with the duty of 'getting the food into the men's mouths, and the clothes upon their backs.' If you heard of the green coffee in the Crimea, and of the deck-loads of vegetables which rotted in the harbor while the men were dying for want of them six miles off; or of the cargoes of flour which lay just at hand unused while our scurvy-stricken soldiers were starving—unable to eat the hard biscuit served out to them; or of the medicines and clothes which were somewhere in store, but not forthcoming till the occasion was over, you will see that a good commissariat is not enough without some special agency for putting the men in possession of the good things provided for them. Whether you have trained sanitary professors I don't know. Physicians do not answer the purpose, unless they have gone through a second education for the object. Their concern is with the body in a state of disease or injury; and this study places them even further than others from a knowledge of the conditions of health. An intelligent set of men like your Northern troops can do a great deal for themselves, in the arrangement of their quarters, in cooking and washing, and otherwise providing for their needs; but more is wanted than can be effected by any good sense and cleverness in individuals. General rules about the drainage and the cleanliness of the camp, the slaughtering and preparation of the food, the distribution of the meals, the provision of bedding, of fuel, and of medicine when wanted—these are essential to the preservation of the lives of your citizen-soldiers; and no devotedness of physicians and nurses, no ability and zeal in the department of sickness, can save more than a very small proportion of lives, or obviate more than a fraction of the suffering that may be excluded by a good sanitary organization. In our War-office changes have been made, by which a Sanitary Department has been created, with officers as authoritative, and functions as definite, as those of any other Department. I trust something of the sort has now been improvised on behalf of your new levies of troops. It would grieve the world's heart if thousands of them, or hundreds, or tens, should be swept away by fever or cholera, or die of hunger, or damp, or cold, for want of the new knowledge which other nations have gained in so costly and dreary a way as the French did in Algeria, and we and they in the Crimea. In our late Chinese expedition, there was no want, no avoidable hardship, and less disease than in ordinary society at home."

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1861.

Secession in the New Brick Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts which have appeared in the daily journals of the recent meeting in Dr. SPRING's Church, convey the impression that the refusal of Rev. Dr. HOGE to participate in the exercises of that occasion was the first outcropping of his secession proclivities before the people of his charge. It is but justice, however, to the intelligence of that highly respectable congregation, to refer their knowledge of Dr. HOGE's real sentiments to a period as far back at least as the delivery of his Thanksgiving sermon last November—in which he flatly advanced the *postulate* that the raid of JOHN BROWN was the true indication of Northern sentiment, including its lawlessness, its misguided philanthropy, its barbarous inception and preparation, and its still more cruel execution; arguing thence the righteousness of the Southern cause, and the necessity of repentance on the part of the North. The sermon was listened to with a *seeming complacency*—if you will—by his people.

But that sermon was delivered at a time when our New-York community was cherishing with its heartiest hospitality, warming in its very bosom, such political Jesuits, such hooded asps, as *Hon. Rev.* W. W. HILLIARD, of Alabama. Conscious of its own patriotic rectitude, our community viewed with the stupor of incredulity this guilty embodiment of treason, daily, for months, intruding itself on the thoroughfares and in the high places of this metropolis. It was with a similar incredulity that Dr. SPRING's people listened to a sermon which insulted their intelligence, and was a mockery of every patriotic sentiment.

Since the delivery of that sermon, the nationa drama has moved on to another act. Rev. Dr. Hoge has not scrupled to declare his abhorrence of the universal display of our national emblems; has utterly refused to take part in, or countenance by his presence, any of the literary festivals, male or female, religious or secular, with which our seminaries of learning, the pride of our Northern civilization, are wont to greet us at the culminating period of their year's attainments; refusing to participate in any *where the Star Spangled Banner waved over the building, or a patriotic song was a part of the programme.*

Hon. Rev. Hilliard has aired his traitor's commission by treasonable service in Tennessee. Rebellion at the South has thrown off its mask, and treason stalks abroad in huge deformity.

The patriotic fires have burned up with more than youthful ardor in the breast of our venerable pastor, Dr. Spring, and have not only kindled the dormant patriotism of his own people, but have made this "old man eloquent" conspicuous to our whole land, and loved by all its youth as the representative champion of the Liberties of '76 and the Union of '61.

Our whole country, untrammeled with the clogs of Slavery, has burst from a seeming lethargy of three generations, but *in reality* with the gathered energies, and the almost unconscious preparation of a whole age of accumulated civilization,—what other term will better designate it. Like a young giant singing and dancing in the exuberance of its strength, it has bounded forth to the rescue of its insulted flag; to maintain the integrity of its inherited and acquired domain, and, God granting it, to finish in the establishment of Freedom what the world was not prepared for in the days of our forefathers,—recutting, as it were, in the light of the present civilization, the diamond of our liberties, left to us by our Revolutionary sires with one of its sides *in the rough*,—and handing it down to other generations finished, in the advanced enlightenment, still the brightest jewel in the diadem of nations.

So momentous has been this movement. In four months the nation has matured a century in its ideas of conscious right and a true Government.

It would be an interesting psychological study to witness, at this day, a redelivery of Rev. Dr. Hoge's thanksgiving sermon to the same audience, or the reintroduction, preparatory to a sermon, of the Alabama traitor, to a fashionable Methodist congregation in this city, as "my very particular friend, *Hon. Rev.* W. W. Hilliard, of Alabama," and compare the reception of the sermon, and of the snobbish introduction at the two periods. The difference would indicate *the progress of the times.* T. H. P.

LAW REPORTS.

THE PRIVATEERS' TRIAL.

Their Arraignment before the United States Circuit Court—Trial Fixed for the October Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Thomas H. Baker, the Captain, and the crew of the *Savannah* were this morning arraigned to plead to the indictment. It was proposed not to have the indictment read to them, but the District Attorney seemed to think it had better be read, and the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Stilwell, accordingly read it to them, while they stood wearily before him. This being over, the prisoners were severally asked if they pleaded guilty or not guilty, and all answered not guilty.

The District-Attorney then moved the Court to fix an early day for their trial. He said the case was a simple one, and the evidence on both sides within a narrow range, and easily attainable. He had no doubt that the prisoners ought to be convicted, and, in view of what was every day transpiring on the seas, he urged a speedy disposal of the case, that an example might be made for the benefit of those who were thus endeavoring to destroy our merchant marine. He would afford counsel every facility for disposing of the case; the plea of authority had been anticipated by alleging it in the indictment, and a copy of the letter-of-marque had already been furnished to counsel. He moved, therefore, that the Court fix the 31st day of July for the trial.

Mr. Larocque, in behalf of some of the prisoners, said he did not know whether the District Attorney expected any answer, and without any answer his ends were already attained. There was a large body of spectators in the room, and a large company of reporters, who had taken down his words, and the public would therefore be doubtless informed of his desire to press the case on, and his belief of the prisoners' guilt. Doubtless the District-Attorney thought the prisoners had no defence except what he had set up for them in the indictment, but by what authority did he assume what evidence they would have. It might have occurred to him that the men had but just been arraigned, and that the law holds every man innocent till he he was proved to be guilty. It did not seem decorous in this case of all cases that the counsel for this Government should assume that these men were guilty of piracy and robbery until they were proved so. There were principles of National law involved, which the counsel for this Government ought to approach with that moderation which ought to characterize the Government itself in dealing with them. He could tell the counsel that when the case came to be fairly tried, he would see that it was not so simple a case. The defendants wera not ready. They must have documents which they could only get at a distance, and witnesses also.. The Court had been informed that the Circuit Judge intended to assist at the trial of the cause.

Judge Shipman interrupted by saying that the Court had no need to be informed respecting the purposes of the Judge. If Judge Nelson had any desire in the matter, it would be communicated to the Court instead of to counsel.

Mr. Larocque proceeded to say that they could not be ready to try the case till Fall. What had these prisoners to do with the state of matters on the sea? Were they to be hurried to trial for the purpose of striking terror? He had understood that the case was not to be tried till Fall, and he could not be ready to try it at the day set by the District-Attorney.

Some of the other counsel urged the same view of the case—the importance of getting documents from Charleston, and the delay that would be necessary for that in the present state of things. One gentleman said that for his client he should take issue on the allegation that he was a citizen of the United States, as he was a citizen of Hamburg, and he must have evidence to prove that.

The District Attorney, in his reply, contended that these men should have an early trial, but for the particular day he was not tenacious. If the day named was considered too early to suit his friends on the other side, he would give them another week, and with respect to the testimony from a distance or a foreign country, it might be possible to admit certain facts; only let the case be set down for an early day.

The Court said he had never known of any good to arise to either party by admitting facts in a criminal prosecution. I have had no doubt from the beginning of this case what disposition should be made of it, for Courts cannot have rules for different classes of cases, or for criminal and civil cases, or for different classes of these cases. Neither can the Court lay down one rule for a capital case and one for a lesser offence, where the law has made no distinction except in the penalty. The laws of the United States have awarded the punishment of death to certain heinous crimes, of which robbery on the high seas is one.

In all these cases counsel must be allowed a reasonable time to prepare their defence, and the Court must take into its consideration the peculiarities of each case. In disposing of this case the Court would proceed in the same way that it should with any other case in which the punishment is death, on the application of principles laid down for any other case. There may be a wide difference of opinion as to the application of the question of law on both sides, and in view of that fact this Court has been authorized and it has been usual to have two judges on the bench in capital cases, as by the practice of this Court no writ of error or appeal could be had except by the judges differing. And the Court for the trial of these men should be so constituted as to give them the benefit of an appeal.

There should therefore be nothing in the preliminary proceedings to militate with the final determination which this trial may possibly have. Objections have been made to the trial of this case before a single Judge. The Court would dispose of this case the same as it would of any other, where parties are charged with piracy, and where it did not anticipate any very formidable question. It must be set down for a day when the Circuit Judge can be present, and Judge Nelson informs me that he has met with a serious accident, which will prevent his being here for several weeks. The Court will therefore fix the third day of the October Term, at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were then remanded unto the custody of the United States Marshal.

Common Pleas—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

ONE PARTNER MAY EXECUTE AN INSTRUMENT UNDER SEAL FOR THE FIRM.

Alphonzo P. Pettis vs. *Elisha Bloomer.*—The facts of this case are sufficiently stated in the following opinion:

By the Court—Daly, F. J.—The contract was between the firm of Pettis, Knowlton & Weatherby and the defendant. This appears from the instrument itself, and though under seal, it was competent for one of the partners to execute it on behalf of the firm, with the consent of the rest. It appeared from the evidence, that after it was signed by Knowlton the other partners read it and assented to it, which was sufficient to show that they authorized it, and that it was binding upon them. (Bell *vs.* Dunsterville, 4 T. R., 313; Skinner *vs.* Dayton, 19 Johns., 513; Gram *vs.* Seton, 1 Hall, 262.)

There was no want of mutuality in the contract. The obligations were reciprocal. The plaintiffs agreed to pay the defendant five hundred dollars if he would remove his building before the 1st day of July, and he agreed to pay them ten dollars a day for every day that should elapse after the 1st of July without a fulfillment of the contract. By the express words of the contract, the defendant agreed that the building should be fully removed by the 1st of July, and I am at loss to conceive upon what ground it is pretended that the contract is not binding. The consideration was expressed. The defendant was to do a certain act within a given time, for which the plaintiffs were to pay him a certain sum—in consideration of which mutual agreement the defendant further agreed to pay them, in the nature of stipulated damages, a certain sum for every day's delay on his part in the fulfillment of the contract beyond the given time, and there was in this all the elements of a valid and binding contract.

Upon the defendant's declaring that he could not take down the building within the time fixed, and upon his request for further time, the plaintiff refused to release him from his contract. He was, therefore, bound to go on, or incur a heavy responsibility in damages if he neglected to do so. The employment of Weston to take down the building was the act of the defendant. There was a conflict between his testimony and that of the plaintiffs as to the understanding upon which Weston was employed. He declared that Knowlton said, that if Weston was employed to take down the building the plaintiff would be satisfied, and that there would be no difficulty about the former contract, This Knowlton contradicted, and it appeared by the defendant's own witness that the plaintiff refused to give further time, or release the defendant from his contract. This was decisive, and it would have been against the weight of testimony if the Justice had found that the plaintiff had agreed to substitute Weston, and discharge the defendant from his contract. The only error I see in the case is in the amount of the damages. The ten dollars a day, which must be looked upon as stipulated damages, was all that the plaintiff could recover. But twenty-three days elapsed beyond the time fixed upon, which, at ten dollars a day, is $230. The Justice gave $250. The judgment should be reduced for the excess, and affirmed to the extent of $230.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Woodruff, J.—*James B. Colgate* vs. *John W. Perego.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff with costs.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A NOTE FROM THE MAYOR—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TAXES TO BE RAISED FOR 1861—NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

The Board held a meeting yesterday, and received the following communication from the Mayor

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 23, 1861.

Dear Sir: You will please call special meetings of the two Boards of the Common Council for to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, that suitable measures may be taken to pay proper respect to the memory of Col. William D. Kennedy, commanding one of the regiments of New-York Volunteers. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

D. T. Valantine, Esq.

Ths following communication was received from the Finance Department, giving a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax in the County of New-York for State, County and City purposes, respectively, for the ensuing year:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, July 23, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

In compliance with the resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 9th of July inst., (see journal, vol. II., page 32,) the Comptroller, without undertaking to determine the legal questions embraced in the first of said resolutions, submits herewith a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax in the County of New-York for State, County and City purposes, respectively, for the current year.

TAX FOR STATE PURPOSES.

In examining to "ascertain what sum of money is by law imposed on the said County for the use of the State," reference is respectively made to the several acts of the State Legislature mentioned in the following circular from the State Comptroller; also to the correspondence with that functionary contained in the County Budget for 1861. (See Supervisors' Doc. No. 14 of 1860, p. 113 to 115.)

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office,
Albany, September 27, 1860.

Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York:

Sir: The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of Chap. 312 of the Laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your County at the sum of $550,078,778, upon which a State tax of $2,108,635 32 must be levied for the current year, being 3 5-6 mills on the dollar, for the following purposes:

For Schools, ¾ of a mill, per Chap. 180, Laws of 1856	$412,559 08
For Canals, ⅓ of a mill, per Chap. 271, Laws of 1859	183,359 60
For Canals, ½ of a mill, per Chap. 213, Laws of 1860	275,039 39
For Canals, 1⅛ of a mill, per Chap. 494, Laws of 1860	618,838 62
For general purposes, 1⅛ of a mill, per Chap. 425, Laws of 1860	618,838 63
Total	$2,108,635 32

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

It will be noticed that the taxes above mentioned are for the State fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1860.

The fiscal year of this County, as well as of the Corporation, commence with the calendar year on the first of January, and the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in the County provide that the assessments shall be made, the taxes imposed and the rolls or tax-books placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection on or before the first day of September in each year.

TAX FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

"The moneys necessary to defray the County charges of each County shall be levied on the taxable property in the several towns in such County in the manner prescribed" by law. "And in order to enable the respective County Treasurers to pay such contingent expenses as may become payable from time to time the Board of Supervisors of the several Counties shall annually cause such sum to be raised in advance in their respective Counties as they shall deem necessary for that purpose." (5 Rev. Statutes, I., 904, sec. 11.)

It has not been the practice in this County to raise moneys by tax in advance of the year during which the same were to be expended. Prior to the year 1859, the accounts and finances of the County were kept with those of the City as one and the same interest, and the power contained in the charter of the latter to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes enabled the Comptroller to respond to all claims duly verified and audited, as the same were presented to him for settlement. On the separation of the fiscal affairs of the County Government from those of the Corporation, said power ceased to be available for County purposes, and in order to provide for the payment of current expenses, authority has been given in the County Tax Laws for the last two years to borrow money in anticipation of the taxes imposed for State and County purposes as already stated.

Although the act of 1813 authorized the Board of Supervisors annually to examine and ascertain what sums are by law imposed on the City, for the public and necessary charges, and to cause the same to be raised and collected by tax, in the same manner as the contingent charges of the several counties of this State are levied and collected, it appears to have long been the practice, in applying to the Legislature for authority to raise money for objects, not provided for by former laws, to ask that the amounts required to be raised for other purposes, should be definitely stated. In respect to many items of expense, which are now commonly considered as "necessary public charges," in this City and County, no laws can be found expressly authorizing or "imposing" them, or making it the duty of the Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors to incur the same, and instead of making application for such authority, it has been customary to ask the Legislature to empower the Board of Supervisors to raise money for such purposes, and this being obtained, to take it for granted that the expenditure of the same was thereby acquiesced in, if not expressly authorized.

The following are the "county purposes" for which moneys are by law required to be raised by tax this year, and the amounts which the Board of Supervisors, in and by their several ordinances making appropriations for this year, have designated to be necessary for said purposes, respectively:

Years in which acts authorizing same were passed.	For what purpose.	Amounts appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.
1839	Institution for the Blind	$1,400
1842	New-York State Lunatic Asylum	800
1854	New-York Juvenile Asylum*	42,500
1855	Asylum for Idiots	80
1857	Care and maintenance of Cole's or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000
1858	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	700
1859	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	700
1860	Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	2,100
1860	Police Fund	1,329,150—$1,331,250
1861	Advertising	6,000
1861	County Jail (reconstruction)	25,000
1861	County Contingencies	20,000
1861	Court-house, (new) construction of	50,000
1861	Deficiencies in Taxes	95,000
1861	Election Expenses	60,000
1861	Harlem River, survey of	1,100
1861	Harlem Bridge, (new) construction of†	250,000
1861	House for detention of Witnesses, construction of	6,267
1861	Incumbrances in Harbor, removal of	7,500
1861	Interest on Loans	90,000
1861	Lighting, cleaning and Supplies	18,000
1861	Officers' and Witnesses' Fees	40,000
1861	Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	10,000
1861	Police Fund	300,000
1861	Police—Contingent and Law Expenses	25,000
1861	Rents	10,000
1861	Repairs to Books and Maps in Register's Office	5,000
1861	Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400
1861	Salaries—Executive Departm't	60,850
1861	Salaries—Judiciary	223,370
1861	Supplies for the Police	20,140
1861	Support of Detained Witnesses	6,000
	Total	$1,333,627
	Less amount of County Revenues applicable to the above purposes, as provided by Law	63,000—$1,270,627
	Revised Statutes—Coroners' Fees	20,000
	Revised Statutes—Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000— 25,000
	Total	$2,675,057

*See also the act, chapter 309, of 1861.

†See also the act, chapter 714, of 1861. No appropriation has yet been made this year on this account.

The County Tax law (chap. 240) of 1861, contains the following provisions, viz:

Sec. 2. "To provide for the deficiency in the actual product of the taxes imposed and levied for the purpose authorized by law within the City and County of New-York, for and during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the said Board of Supervisors are authorized and required to impose and assess in the same manner that taxes for other purposes are levied, such sum in addition thereto as they shall deem necessary, not exceeding three per centum of the aggregate amount imposed and levied for the purposes aforesaid, the same to be collected as other taxes are by law collected."

TAX FOR CITY PURPOSES.

The following are the purposes for which monies are by law required to be raised by tax this year, for and on account of the Corporation, and the amounts which the Common Council in and by their several ordinances making appropriations for this year, or the Legislature by law have designated to be necessary for said purpose, respectively:

Years in which acts athorizing same were passed.	For what purposes.	Amount.
1851	Public Building Stock No. 3, redemption of	$50,000 00
1851	Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	15,000 00
1851	Interest on New-York City Stocks for Docks and Slips	25,000 00—$90,000 00
1853	Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	183,965 00
1853	Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	36,465 00
1853	Public Education Stock of 1873, redemption of	4,657 36
1853	Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00—232,787 36
1856	Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	17,000 00
1856	Interest on Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	9,050 00— 26,050 06
1857	Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	125,000 00
1860	Almshouse Department $589,875 00 Less estimated receipts from excise license fees 25,000 00	564,875 00
1860	Almshouse Buildings and Repairs	79,500 00
1860	Central Park, Maintenance and Government of	89,000 00
1860	Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund, Stock of 1876	$280,000
1860	Interest on Floating Debt Fund, Stock 1876	180,000
1860	Laying out the City north of 155th-st.	20,000
1860	Salaries Unsafe Building Officers	13,400 —$1,026,775 00
1861	The City Tax Law (chap. 293) of this year empowers and requires the raising by tax of "a sum not exceeding three millions, seven hundred and nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-two cents, on account of the Corporation of the City of New-York," for the purposes enumerated in said Law	$3,709,386 82
	Revised Statutes—Common Schools for City appropriated 1,300,000 Less amount received from the State on this account...212,768 99	1,087,231 01
	Total	$6,297,230 19

The City Tax Law (Chap. 293) of 1861 contains the following:

"Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors to include in any and every ordinance or resolution passed by them imposing and levying taxes for any purpose or purposes authorized by law within the City and County of New-York, such sum in addition to the aggregate amount required for such purposes, as they shall deem necessary, not exceeding three per cent. of said aggregate amount, to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the amount imposed and levied therefor."

In relation to the amount to be raised for "Central Park—maintenance and government of," the Comptroller would remark that the act Chap. 85, of the Laws of 1860, provides as follows, viz.:

Sec. 4. The said Board of Commissioners shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, transmit to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York an estimate, in writing, of the amount of money, not exceeding in any one year the sum of $150,000, that will be required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park during the current year; and the said Board of Supervisors shall annually raise and collect, by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within said City and County, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes, a sum of money equal to that specified in said estimate. The said sum of money shall be deposited and drawn in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act, and shall be applied by the said Board to the payment of the expenses of the maintenance and government of the Central Park in said City.

The Comptroller has regarded this section as being intended to make adequate provision for the purpose specified, not only for the present, but when the Park shall be fully complete. Assuming that one-half of the Park is now in public use, it would seem equitable and proper that the same proportion of the maximum amount authorized for the whole Park, when complete, should be raised this year. The Common Council has, however, appropriated the sum of $89,000 for this purpose, and that amount is therefore included in the above statement.

The amount above stated as required to be raised for "Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street," is $20,000, which is the sum estimated by the Commissioners having charge of said work to be necessary, [see City Budget for 1861, page 146,] and also appropriated by the Common Council for that purpose.

The act, Chap. 201, passed April 7, 1860, provides as follows:

Sec. 4. * * The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall raise, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to raise, and cause to be raised annually, by tax on all lands in the City and County of New-York, to be collected, in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly such sum and sums of money as, in their judgment and in the judgment of a majority of said Commissioners, shall be necessary to defray the expenses necessary to carry on the work of the Commissioners contemplated by the act, during each year, until such work shall be completed.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the total amount required to be raised by tax for the use of the State, and for City and County purposes, in 1861.

For the use of the State.		
For Com. Schools	$412,559 08	
For Canals and general purposes	1,696,076 24	—$2,108,635 32
For County purposes. (Including Police.)		
Amount as stated on page —,	2,675,057 00	—$4,783,692 32
For City purposes.		
Amount as stated on page —,		6,297,230 19
Total		$11,080,922 51

Add such amount as shall be deemed necessary not exceeding 3 per cent., to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the amount imposed.

The preparation of a suitable ordinance to levy and impose the tax is necessarily deferred until the Board of Supervisors shall have acted upon the assessment rolls, and fixed the valuation of taxable property.

According to the return of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, (see Journal, vol. II., page 4,) the assessed valuation of property is as follows, viz.:

Real estate	$406,955,665
Personal estate	174,624,306
Total	$581,579,971

The Comptroller has been informed that several errors have been discovered in the footing of the rolls, and until the same have been corrected, and the exact valuation is fixed, the precise rate of the tax cannot be determined. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Mr. Blunt, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the sudden death of Col. William D. Kennedy, at the City of Washington, on the morning of the 22d inst., while engaged in the service of the United States, to suppress the rebellion against the Government, and

Whereas, Many of the members of this Board were intimately connected with Col. Kennedy, and it is eminently proper that suitable expressions of respect and sympathy should be adopted; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board deeply deplore the loss of Col. Kennedy, who has thus finished his course of usefulness whilh defending his country's flag, and we tender to his widow and family the warmest sympathy in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

AN EXPEDITION ORGANIZING FOR THE RECAPTURE OF FORT BLISS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Santa Fe, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The St. Louis mail due last week failed to arrive—we presume in consequence of the troubles arising out of the refusal of Gen. Lyon to accede to the proposition of Gov. Jackson. Notwithstanding the disappointment, we are still hopeful that Thursday's stage will repair the omission, and that hereafter we will not be inconvenienced by its non-arrival.

But little is known here, outside of army officials, of future movements of our troops. Without presuming to know more than my neighbors, I will hazard the assertion that Fort Bliss will soon be the subject of their care. At that place are large quantities of army stores belonging to the United States, and I believe it is no part of the programme to provision Southern troops. Fort Bliss is the most northern post in Texas, and is accessible to our troops; and for that reason it is not unlikely that Col. Canby will endeavor to regain possession of the Government property.

Great uneasiness is manifested lest communication with the Missouri River towns should be interrupted by Texans and other Southern troops. It may be that in view of the danger to be apprehended from that source, the General Government may, if it has not already done so, station, at points on the Santa Fé and Independence road, sufficient force for the protection of our commerce.

None of the volunteer companies ordered to be raised here are yet full. Many of them, however, are nearly so.

To-morrow, the Democracy hold a Convention here, for the nomination of a delegate to Congress. Thomas Cabaza de Baca and Judge Watts, will, it is thought, be the only candidates before the people. Both are, doubtless, capable men, but Baca, being a native, will have the advantage in the race,

There has been a recent arrival here of miners from the San Juan mines, which, together with those who have gone to Pike's Peak, have almost depopulated the San Juan country. They give most deplorable accounts of the prospects there, and their woebegone appearance more than confirmed the truth of their sad story.

The prospect of an abundant harvest is most flattering. We have already had a sufficiency of rain to insure a yeavy yield. Last night we were again deluged with pluvian favors, greatly beyond our desires. Not a few recumbent bipeds resting beneath adobe roofs were awoke from refreshing slumbers by aqueous visitants. The rains throughout the Territory have been general. We will, therefore, soon be relieved from the payment of famine prices for the necessaries of life.

A few evenings since, two Mexicans were waylaid, at a late hour of the night, on one of our principal thoroughfares, and wantonly shot. One of the victims was instantly killed, and the other slightly wounded. The shooting is supposed to be an act of retaliation on the part of some soldiers whose comrade was murdered a day or two previous by a Mexican. Such bloody acts are not calculated to engender the best of feeling between the native and the American citizens. I trust that vigorous measures will be adopted to prevent further assassinations.

Some few trains from the States have arrived this season; others are expected soon. SPECTATOR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 23, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	87	85	Erie Railroad	24¾
16,000	do	88	650	do	24½
3,000	U.S. 5s, '81, coup.	87¾	50	do ...b30	24⅝
5,000	do	87½	5	[illegible]way Pref.	43
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71, coup.	80	50	[illegible]iver R.	34¼
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	80	200		34
800	Ohio State 6s, '60.	92	250	Harlem R.	10⅜
3,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	82	125	do	11
16,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	41½	300	Harlem R. Pref.	25
5,000	do	41⅛	50	do	25¼
2,000	do	41⅜	250	Reading R.	36
6,000	Va. State 6s	47½	196	Mich. Cen. R.	43
10,000	do	48	10	do	42⅝
5,000	do ...s4	48¼	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¼
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	150	do	13⅛
10,000	do ...s15	57½	350	Mich.S.&N.I.Gd.Sk	29½
12,000	Mo. State 6s	42	150	do	29¼
10,000	do ...b10	42¼	100	do	29
3,000	do	42⅛	7	Panama Railroad	110
10,000	do	42⅛	50	do	109½
5,000	do ...b10	42⅛	5	do	109
10,000	do	42⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. S....b10	65½
9,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R. R.	45	100	do	65
7,000	Ga. State 6s	65	100	do	64¾
19,000	La. State 6s	55	50	do	64¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s	75	50	do ...s30	64¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	50	do	64½
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m. b.	60	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61¾
1,000	L.Erie&W'1M.bs	64	100	do ...b10	61
50	Merchants' Bank	90	150	do ...c	60¾
40	Bank of Commerce	81½	200	do ...s10	60¾
10	Bank of State of N.Y.	80	100	do ...s10	60½
5	Bank of New-York	85	370	do	61
20	Mechanics' Bank	93	100	do ...b30	61
10	Park Bank	92	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	26
150	Canton Company	9	500	do	26⅛
50	Pacific M. St. Co. s30	71	150	do ...s10	26⅛
50	do	71⅞	100	do ...b30	26⅝
20	do	72	200	do	26¾
125	do	71⅞	300	do	27
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	75½	300	do	27¼
275	do	75⅝	200	do ...b30	27⅜
300	do ...b30	75⅛	200	do	27⅛
100	do ...b30	75⅛	235	Ch. & Rk. I. R. R.	40⅛
100	do ...s3	75⅛	100	do	40⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88	2,000	Hud.Riv. R.2dM.	96
5,000	do	87⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90
10,000	do	87⅞	50	Pacific M. S tm. Co.	71
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50	do ...s30	70⅞
5,000	do	87⅞	50	do	71⅛
5,000	do	87⅞	200	N. Y. Central R.	75⅛
29,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	79	5	Erie Railroad	24⅛
2,000	Trea. 12 ₱c. Nts	102	100	Harlem Railroad	11
1,500	Trea. 6₱c. 2 Year	99	100	Reading Railroad	35½
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	58⅛	100	Mich. Central R.	42⅛
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	41	150	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13⅛
20,000	do	42	150	Mich So.&N.I.G.Stk	29
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	48⅛	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64¼
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	76	100	do	64½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	41½	100	Galena and Chi. R.	61⅞
1,000	do	41¾	50	do	62
9,000	do	42	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	27¼
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	90	50	do	28
1,000	Louisiana St 6s	55	200	do ...b30	28
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	80	100	do ...b60	28
1,000	Chi. & R. Isl. Bs.	94	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	40¼

Tuesday, July 23—P. M.

There is an average recovery of full *two per cent.* on the Stock Exchange, to-day, from the lowest panic prices of yesterday. The detailed and authentic advices from the battle-field of Sunday in Virginia, reducing the Government loss in killed and wounded to about one-third or one-fourth the wild rumors of Monday, and the temper of the Administration dispatches from Washington, have greatly contributed to the restoration of quiet and confidence. The effect of the disaster on the determined purpose of our own people in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the War against this most unwarranted rebellion is also unanimous and encouraging. The advice from the various recruiting stations in this City and vicinity to-day, is to the effect that the place of every New-York volunteer killed or wounded on Sunday, and of every ninety days' regiment whose term of enlistment is about expiring, can and will, if necessary, be replaced by two or three times the number from this vicinity: so that it may be taken for granted that the sentiment of the great Commercial Metropolis of the country is more determined and consolidated than ever in favor of vindicating the authority of the Government by force of men and money. The Government Stock of 1881, which sold on Saturday, before the battle, at 89, and yesterday, under the discouragement of bad and exaggerated news, at 85½@86, to-day recovered to 87¾@88 ₱ cent., closing firm in the afternoon, at 87¾@88 ₱ cent.

The market for State Stocks was also 2 ₱ cent. higher on Missouris and Tennessees, and 3@4 ₱ cent. on Virginias. Other descriptions were steady. The Share list was 1½@2½ ₱ cent. above the lowest sales of yesterday, and continued to improve to the close of the Second Board. There was considerable excitement in the afternoon to buy, on the recovery, after the printed sales, and the general market on the street, at 4½ o'clock, closed about as follows:

Governments, 1881	87¾	Galena	62¼
Missouris	42¾	Rock Island	41
Tennessees	42½	Illinois Central	64¾
New-York Central	76⅜	Michigan Central	43⅛
Panama	110	Michigan Guaranteed	30½
Pacific	72	Michigan Southern	14½
Erie	25½	Toledo	28⅛
Hudson	35	Reading	36
Harlem Preferred	26	Quincy	61

The bidding quotations of the Bank Stocks to-day were as follows:

New-York	84	American Exchange	81
Merchants'	90	Bank of the Republic	93
Mechanics'	93	Metropolitan	90½
America	100	Market	90
Phœnix	90	Shoe and Leather	75
National	80	Com. Exchange	75
State of New-York	79	Continental	70
Commerce	81	St. Nicholas	60
Ocean	70	Park	92

The advance in the Foreign Exchange market to 107½@107¾ ₱ cent., noticed yesterday, was fairly maintained to-day, as the leading drawers were indifferent about accepting lower terms. But the actual business done for the Boston steamer was quite moderate, and both Bankers and Bill Brokers report a dull market at the close. The drawers on Paris were firm, at f.5.30@f.5.25 to the dollar. The news from England, *via* Quebec, advises a firmer market for the English Funds and American Cotton, while Breadstuffs are dull, at last prices. We understand by this arrival that about a million of dollars additional in Bullion is on the way by the steamer *Glasgow* from Liverpool, and the Bremen steamer from Southampton.

In Money affairs we are advised that about $1,000,000 in Specie, additional to the sum paid in yesterday, went into the Sub-Treasury on loan to the Government at 60 days, at 6 ₱ cent. annum. The temporary shock to confidence by the exaggerated news of yesterday has induced the Sub-Treasurer to delay further direct applications to the Banks and other Money corporations for further advances to the Government on temporary loan for a day or two, as the wants of the Department are not especially pressing. But several additional tenders were voluntarily made to-day, raising the sum total to about three millions of the five millions asked for yesterday morning before the receipt of the news referred to. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,835,707	$1,886,515	$2,077,825
Prev. reported	34,286,139	47,195,784	72,015,643
Since Jan. 1	$36,121,846	$49,082,299	$74,093,468

In reference to the partial payment of July interest on the Virginia State Debt, held by persons now resident in the loyal States, the *Commercial* of this afternoon affords the following information:

"A prominent private banking house in this City, doing a large business as agent of foreign capitalists, on application to draw the interest on some Virginia inscriptions, owned abroad, were refused payment direct by the State authorities, with an announcement that the payment could only be made through some house in the Confederate States. Having some coupons belonging to the same foreign parties, which they proposed to collect through a correspondent in Richmond, they were furnished with the following list of interrogatories, as necessary to be answered before any collection could be made:

Interrogatories—To be propounded to——, who is claiming to draw interest on the certificates of State debt.

Are you the *bona fide* owner of the bond on which interest is now due, or from which this coupon was taken?

Were you such owner before the 26th day of June, 1861?

If not the owner of the bond, are you the *bona fide* owner of the coupon?

If you are, were you such owner before the end of 26th of June, 1861?

If the owner of the bond, or of the coupon, of what State or nation are you a citizen?

If not the owner of the bond, or of the coupon, in what right do you claim the interest?

Give the name of the person or persons from whom you received the coupon, his residence and business.

If you are the owner of bond and coupon, or of the coupon only, are you such by transfer, verbal or written?

If written, produce the written transfer.

If not a citizen of Virginia, are you a citizens of either of the States of the Confederate States of America.

If not a citizen of the Confederate States, or either of them, are you a citizen of the United States as it now exists, or of any State adhering to the United States?

If claiming to collect for another, of what State or nation is that other person a citizen?

And now give a full, just, true and perfect account and discovery of the right, title and interest you have, and of the right, title and interest held by the person or persons under whom you claim; and, in like manner, state whether such person or persons has or have any right, title or interest therein in possession, reversion or remainder, or whether the same is held by you or them in any manner to evade or circumvent the ordinance passed on the 26th day of June, 1861, in relation to the interest of the State bonds.

I do hereby solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have truly answered all the questions propounded to me in the preceding interrogatories. So help me God.

Sworn to before me this — day of —— 1861.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 22.	July 15.	July 22.	July 15.
Philadelphia	$3,263,000	$3,287,000	$902,000	$861,000
North America	2,853,470	2,907,573	970,819	952,520
Farmers & Mech.	4,330,072	4,357,552	1,515,710	1,485,011
Commercial	1,406,000	1,383,000	476,000	410,000
Mechanics'	1,439,298	1,455,200	367,788	389,474
N. Liberties	1,162,000	1,135,000	394,000	409,000
Southwark	809,574	839,518	302,250	258,775
Kensington	635,070	630,893	182,173	174,686
Penn Township	580,444	570,883	253,404	244,526
Western	1,357,387	1,309,623	504,195	535,365
Man. & Mech.	965,680	970,720	187,765	173,225
Commerce	675,447	681,024	259,969	199,576
Girard	1,936,185	1,929,727	365,703	448,529
Tradesmen's	442,785	455,633	167,246	161,438
Consolidation	409,011	415,518	104,484	86,561
City	657,982	649,600	141,536	152,700
Commonwealth	364,881	365,924	89,587	96,467
Corn Exchange	363,000	347,000	187,000	134,000
Union	290,055	277,340	105,680	82,945
Total	23,942,341	23,996,323	$7,477,298	$7,255,498

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	July 22.	July 15.	July 22.	July 15.
Philadelphia	$1,896,000	$1,877,000	$233,000	$235,000
North America	2,021,602	2,033,946	260,897	257,012
Farmers & Mech	3,652,570	3,522,669	354,460	365,285
Commercial	835,000	831,000	96,000	100,000
Mechanics'	739,398	806,090	122,420	129,710
N. Liberties	882,000	892,000	83,000	87,000
Southwark	705,645	685,825	66,660	69,560
Kensington	440,267	439,904	105,500	103,779
Penn Township	484,573	465,861	53,115	50,375
Western	977,386	1,032,259	100,555	110,565
Man. & Mech.	476,355	482,790	65,085	61,810
Commerce	649,879	586,175	60,175	62,115
Girard	841,878	951,873	184,535	182,820
Tradesmen's	377,451	377,674	59,875	58,171
Consolidation	204,111	194,631	65,260	61,200
City	331,800	347,300	51,765	50,900
Commonwealth	163,296	161,958	70,535	76,275
Corn Exchange	322,000	301,000	56,000	62,900
Union	195,755	170,500	35,145	31,295
Total	16,190,876	16,129,765	$2,123,922	$2,154,812

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	July 15.	July 22.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,810,530	$11,810,530	
Loans	23,996,328	23,942,341	Dec..$53,987
Specie	7,255,798	7,477,298	Inc..221,500
Due from other B'ks	1,365,254	1,299,904	Dec..65,350
Due to other Banks	2,739,490	2,881,735	Inc..142,245
Deposits	16,129,765	16,190,876	Inc..61,111
Circulation	2,154,812	2,123,022	Dec..30,890

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 36 bbls. of Ashes, 16,107 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. Corn Meal, 149,960 bushels Wheat, 70,984 bushels Corn, 7,194 bushels Rye, 17,412 bushels Oats, 349 pkgs. Provisions, and 201 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been inactive at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been somewhat brisker, to-day, for State and Western Flour, which holders have generally offered freely at, in most instances, slightly reduced prices. Sales, 17,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State, at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 20@$4 35; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Chôice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour rules quiet at previous figures. Sales 900 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, including some new Brandywine at $9, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, but at easier prices; sales, 175,000 bushels, including White Canada, at 18c.; very choice Canada Club at $1 03; White Western at $1 20@$1 23; Amber do., (Winter,) part at $1 15@$1 15½; Red Western at $1 12@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1@$1 02; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 80c.@$1; Racine Spring, at 97c.@98c.; Northwestern Club, at 92c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 74c.@91c.; new red Delaware at $1 20, and new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 50, being the first received this season, ₱ bushel. Corn tends downwards. Sales 74,000 bushels, at 42c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 40c.@41½c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, 50c. for do. White, and 54c. for very choice Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c. for Northern; and for Western, 45c.@47c. ₱ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, at 29c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $15 12½@$15 37½ for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales, 270 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, 185 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more request, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 3c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 116 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6⅛c., but including some Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 ℔s. on private terms.

TEAS—Have been less active, yet very firm.

TOBACCO—Fair and medium grades of Kentucky find ready buyers at advancing prices. Stock, light. Sales, since our last, 332 hhds, at 6c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds have been inactive.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 16c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate erate, to-day, at our quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer, in shippers' bags at 14d.; Corn, 8½d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s., and by a foreign vessel at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d@7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₱ ℔. For Havre—Wheat, in shippers' bags, 18c. ₱ bush. For Gloucester—Wheat, in bulk, in British vessels, 11d. ₱ bush.

Sales of Real Estate—July 23, 1861.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and Lot No. 34 Norfolk-street, 25x50	$3,510
House and Lot No. 438 Cherry-street, 18x107	850

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 27
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office, on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, H. M. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last. E. CAYLUS DE RUYTER & CO.
New-York, July, 1861.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF NO. 32 EAST 18th-st., New-York, will be absent July 27 till Sept. 2, 1861.

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A book which will be warmly welcomed by many. The raciness and piquancy of its style is an admirable contrast to the wishy-washy insipidity of many works of fiction, while the characters, from the heroine downward, are drawn with a skill rarely excelled, and charm us by their naturalness. The plot never flags, but sustains its interest from the commencement to the close; altogether, it is a most charming book, and one for which we predict a large sale.

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From the Commercial Bulletin.

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INSTRUCTION.

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Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Rendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.

Miss Rendall is aided by experienced and highly qualified English and Continental governesses, and masters of high standing attend on the usual terms.

For board and instruction in every requisite branch of literature, piano, French, German, Italian, drawing and painting, eighty guineas per annum.

For young ladies under 14 years of age, sixty guineas per annum—lessons from the masters, books and stationary, form the sole extra charge. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

St. Peter's House is delightfully situated in its own extensive grounds, to which pupils have free access for recreation.

Letters addressed to MISS RENDALL will meet with immediate attention.

Ryde, June, 1861.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUMMER TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, continuously in session. New pupils received and old ones retained for any number of lessons or weeks, and carefully taught by the Principal and assistants, who will remain at their posts during the usual vacation in other schools. Ladies' writing lessons, $2 for twenty lessons.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 34th-st. W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—THE OFFICE OF GOVERNESS is sought by an American lady of superior qualifications, who has had much practice in the business of instruction. She is prepared to instruct in English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Spanish, and has also some knowledge of music. Parties desiring to procure a truly competent and skillful instructress for their children, will confer a signal favor by addressing, immediately, the advertiser. References unexceptionable. Address M. M. *Times* Office, Box No. 120.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF A FIRST-class Institution, and a successful teacher, of much experience, wishes the Principalship of a school on salary, or a promising locality for the establishing of one either in City or country, where it will meet with encouragement and success. Address VICE-PRINCIPAL, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; unexceptional references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AA ACTIVE, UNMARried gentleman in the English department of a Boys' Boarding School. One who has had some experience preferred. Address, stating age, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher or private tutor, by a thoroughly educated gentleman, who has been teaching twelve years, and several years principal of a first-class academy. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR TWO SMALL children, a short distance from the City; must understand the English branches, French and music thoroughly. Terms per year must be moderate. Address O. P., Box No. 2,495 Post-office, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Putting together the accounts which reach us from all quarters, we are brought still more forcibly to the conclusion that the retirement of the National Army from before Manassss on Sunday, was in the face of victory, and not defeat. As our dispatches continue to come in, they cut down the exaggerations of the first reports, and we now begin to have a more definite idea of what we have suffered. It is probable that our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred. Several of the cannon reported to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, are found to be saved. The number of baggage wagons lost is much less than at first reported—and so of other items. On the other hand, the losses of the rebels, in killed and wounded, must have been fearful. It is estimated at Memphis, Tenn., to reach *three thousand*, and the nature of the dispatches from the rebel camp to the Southern journals are of a tone indicating anything but the exhilaration of victory. Perhaps the most significant indication is the fact that they made no attempt to follow our retiring forces, but remained behind their intrenchments. Col. EINSTEIN, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, returned to the battle-field with a party of men about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought away six pieces of our artillery which had been left behind, without any attempt at molestation on the part of the enemy, who were at that time nowhere in sight. It appears, also, that a portion of our army still remains at Centreville, where no attempt has been made to molest them. Meantime the most vigorous measures have been inaugurated by the Government to correct the mistake which has been made. And at the end of a few days we may expect to see an army of a hundred thousand men at Washington, ready to make another essay in behalf of the Union.

The statement that Gen. JOHNSTON, with the rebel force lately stationed at Harper's Ferry, arrived at the scene of the late battle during its progress, is fully confirmed. He left Winchester on Thursday noon, with twenty thousand men, leaving his sick behind, to the number of eighteen hundred. At Winchester, according to the report of a gentleman who arrived in Baltimore yesterday, it is confidently asserted that Gen. JOHNSTON was killed in battle. Gen. PATTERSON is supposed to be still at Harper's Ferry, waiting to be superseded by Gen. BANKS.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., announces another fight in that State, between a party of Home Guards and a body of rebels. It took place on the 18th, three miles north of Harrisville. The Guards numbered but 170, while the rebels numbered 500. The fight lasted four hours, when the rebels retired, with fourteen killed, and several wounded. The National force was commanded by Maj. VAN HORN.

The State Convention of Missouri is now in session at Jefferson City, and from the character of their proceeds thus far, bid fair to put the State speedily on a Union basis. Gov. JACKSON, who is last reported to be at Memphis, will no doubt be immediately superseded.

The session of Congress yesterday was short, and comparatively unimportant. In the Senate the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens of rebel States, and for the military organization of such citizens, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed. It appropriates two millions for the purposes specified. The bill to refund duties on arms, before noticed, was also passed. A bill to punish frauds in making contracts with the Government was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and laid over under the rule. The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned without doing any further public business. In the House, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, made two ineffectual attempts to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War whether there are armed negroes in the service of the Government. A bill was passed which changes the political Districts in Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. STEVENS reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill providing for additional revenue by taxation. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

The first regiment from the Excelsior Brigade left their encampment at Camp Scott yesterday noon, escorted by the Second and Third Regiments to the Vanderbilt landing, where they embarked on the *Kill Von Kull* for Elizabethport, to take the Central New-Jersey Railroad for Washington. They went off in fine spirits. Four or five other regiments follow during the week.

Capt. VARIAN'S Artillery Corps, belonging to the Eighth Regiment, Washington Rifles, N. Y. S. M., arrived in this City yesterday evening from Washington. It consists of 125 men, all of whom have returned in perfect health, and in excellent spirits. The battery, six 6-pounders, has been delivered to the Ordnance Department, at Washington. On landing at pier No 1 North River, the men were received with the most deafening cheers.

The Union Defence Committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, SIMEON DRAPER presiding, and adopted a series of resolutions complimenting the National troops for their bravery in the late action, and sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war to put down rebellion.

A meeting was held at room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Monday evening, by the Committees of the several Wards, interested in aiding the families of volunteers, when a plan of distributing funds was submitted by the Comptroller and acquiesced in by those present. The first payments under the new arrangements will be made next Tuesday.

A special meeting of the Tammany Society was held at their chamber, last evening, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, referring to the death of their late Grand Sachem, Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, and suitable addresses were made by several of the members present.

THOMAS H. BAKER, the captain, and the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, all whose names have heretofore been published, were yesterday arraigned in the United States Circuit Court for trial under the indictment charging them with piracy and robbery on the high seas, Judge SHIPMAN on the bench. To the indictment they all and severally pleaded not guilty. The District Attorney moved to fix the trial for the 31st of July, but their counsel objected to hurrying their trial, and wished for time to procure witnesses and documentary proof for his clients, one of whom, he set up, was a citizen of Hamburg, and not of the United States. Judge SHIPMAN stated that he should proceed in this case precisely as in any other capital case, where the penalty is death. He wished the prisoners to have the advantage of an appeal, which they could only have in this Court where there was a disagreement of the Bench. Judge NELSON had notified him that in consequence of a severe accident which had befallen him, he would not be able to attend for several weeks. He accordingly fixed the third day of the October Term for the trial. The prisoners were then remanded into the custody ot the United States Marshal.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *North American*. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported steady, with continued dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Nothing of special importance had occurred in the British Parliament. In answer to an inquiry, the Duke of Newcastle had stated in the House of Lords that no information had been received respecting the operation of the Morrill Tariff in case of goods shipped to Portland and Canada. Lord ELGIN was spoken of as the successor of Lord HERBERT as Secretary of War. The new four million Indian Loan had all been taken at rates above the minimum fixed by the Government. About twenty-one millions were bid. The great Mires case, we learn from Paris, had at last been terminated by the sentence of MIRES and SOLAR to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. The letter of the French Emperor relative to the introduction of free laborers into the French colonies was much applauded by the Parisian Press. The *Siècle*, in its article in reference to it, took occasion to say that it clearly indicated on which side the sympathies of the French Government were in the American struggle. The Dutch Government, it is stated, has resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The commercial pressure continued in Russia, and accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received a communication from the Mayor vetoing a resolution to pay $511 02 to A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for legal advice to the Board, on the ground that he had not been legally appointed as Corporation Counsel. The Finance Department submitted a statement, showing the total amount requisite to be raised by tax for State, County and City purposes for the present year, in which it appears that $2,108,635 32 is required for the use of the State, $2,675,067 for the County and $6,297,230 19 for the City. Appropriate resolutions were passed referring to the death of Col. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY.

The Stock market, yesterday, recovered full two per cent on the lowest sales of Monday, and closed in the afternoon with a strong demand for nearly all the Railway shares and Border State and Government Stocks; Government's, 87¾@88; Missouri's, 42¾@43; New-York Central, 76⅝ per cent.

The sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive, but at rather easier prices. Light transactions were reported in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hay, Fish, Candles, Metals, Seeds and Whalebone. Olive Oil and Kentucky Tobacco were in brisk request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops and Tallow. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The cattle market was scantily supplied yesterday, being the first time for many weeks in which there has not been an overstock. Only about 2,700 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, including a few disposed of Monday. There will be some additions for to-morrow, as a few lots out on feed will be brought in. Trade was lively, and most of the cattle were sold at plump ½c. advance from last week; with some droves the advance was ¾c., and buyers were even disposed to call it 1c., as they had to pay it for all the weights the cattle would yield, and in many instances even more. Sales ranged from 7c. to 8½c., and 8¾c. for a few picked animals.

Who Won the Victory?

Exaggeration played its usual trick with the news of Sunday's battle. In the light of more detailed and authentic advices, it may fairly be considered doubtful whether either party has gained a victory; for while, panic-stricken, our exposed forces left the field, it is clear that the enemy never quitted their entrenchments to occupy it; in fact, they appear to have been so much intimidated by the encounter, as to pretermit the opportunity they undoubtedly possessed to cut to pieces our retiring troops. This omission may be explained in two ways. In the fighting throughout the day the National troops had exhibited every superiority of strength, tact, and courage, uniformly driving before them the enemy when he ventured beyond his defences, and even capturing three of his batteries in succession. Such exploits could not fail to fill the insurgent ranks with dread of the equal terms upon which they must stand were they to quit their lines; and, indeed, after the prodigies of valor our fellows had displayed, they had every reason to believe the backward movement was a feint to decoy them from their almost impregnable works, to ground where the conditions of the contest should be equalized.

There is much reason, also, to believe that the enemy suffered in killed and wounded far more severely than did the National forces. Testimony from a dozen independent sources is to this effect. They were thus probably in as bad a condition to pursue as our shattered columns were to fight; for by such arguments only can we account for the omission to follow the retreating Army into Washington itself; and for the ability of our people to retrace their steps, as they subsequently did, and recover guns and baggage, which had been abandoned in the flight, and which an enemy, assured of victory, would have hastened to gather up. From this review of the business we can only derive the impression that but for the reasonless panic which was communicated to our men, and the influence of which was favored by the broken and woody peculiarities of the country, which prevented any one regiment from knowing what had befallen its neighbor, the victory would have been ours, much more certainly than it can now be attributed to the enemy.

Later information illustrates another important point. In this conflict the rebels exerted and perhaps exhausted all the military energies at their command. Their Army, which was recruited by conscriptions and impressments, represents perhaps as large a force as they could, without the prestige of success, bring to the field; while it was directed by the only commanders upon whose skill they are willing to stake their fortunes. President DAVIS was in charge of the main body, while BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded the wings. Thus we have encountered all the strength and skill they can muster with a tithe of our strength, and without the employment of any of the military talent upon which our soldiers have learned to rely, because approved by military successes; and it is for this reason, in connection with the excessive numbers and better position of the enemy, that we have come out of the conflict with no better result. The reflection is at once encouraging and instructive.

The Press and the Government.

The TIMES, on Monday, in common with every other City journal, failed to publish the fact that the Union troops had been defeated in the battle in advance of Manassas Junction The whole community was thus misled in regard to one of the most important incidents of recent history. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we are not in the slightest degree responsible for what, if done deliberately by us, would be branded as a wanton and reckless trifling with the feelings of the public.

At half-past three o'clock the Editor of the TIMES sent from the field of battle a dispatch sketching the progress of the action up to that time, and adding what was perfectly true, that the Union forces were more than maintaining their ground. Half an hour later it was perfectly apparent that the tide had turned, and our columns were seen to be in full retreat. Mr. RAYMOND then left the field and rode twenty-six miles to Washington, for the express purpose of informing the readers of the TIMES of the exact facts of the case. He arrived at midnight,—prepared a brief dispatch, took it to the telegraph office, which was open, and handed it to the operator. It was passed over to the Government Censor, who, without a word of explanation, or even indicating his purpose, *suppressed it entirely*,—and allowed the false impression, that we had achieved a victory, to go to the great body of the American people. It was an agent of the Government,—and not the conductors of the TIMES,—who suppressed the facts of this most important case. Nor can he be allowed to plead ignorance; for we happen to know that at 10½ o'clock—an hour and a half before—the Government had received a message from Gen. McDOWELL, by telegraph, from Fairfax Court-house, announcing the fact of his retreat.

We acknowledge the perfect propriety of a Government suspension of telegraphic dispatches concerning Army movements, for the purpose of preventing the disclosure of information that might be useful to the enemy. Under certain circumstances it may be right for the Government also to prevent the diffusion of false statements concerning public affairs. But we cannot conceive of any state of things which can justify the Government in deliberately suppressing what it knows to be true, and thus promulgating what it knows to be false. We think the public, and the Press as its agent, has the right to demand that the Government shall exercise this delicate function of censorship with a strict regard to justice and the public good. We are willing to make every needful expenditure of time and money to procure reliable information for our readers:—and it seems to us unfair and unjust that, in spite of all these efforts, the Government should compel us, against our will, but without power of resistance or redress, to publish falsehoods instead of facts.

The Result—Is it a Prophecy?

There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness. There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight,—and that is the *negro*. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of quarrel. The South pretends to be fighting for independence—but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage as the basis of republican government. The North, or loyal States, claim to be fighting for the reëstablishment of the Constitution and laws, and to have no thought of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until Slavery changes its relation to Government, and becomes its complete *subject*, instead of its arrogant master, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our Army had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond, and ended this war on a false basis; both parties ignoring to the last the cause of the war. The God that rules over all, and does exact justice in the end to bond and free, would not permit a compromise of this sort to forestall his providence. And he has awakened the nation, as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would anything short of our unexpected repulse at Manassas have quickened the conscience and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and haunts our Army, and frights it to panic and flight. Now shall we learn, anew and rightly, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the diabolism of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed Army and a reeling Nation answer.

QUADRILEMMA.—"The Confederate States," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "have had four instrumentalities to win them peace, and the acknowledgment of their independence: 1. Negotiation. 2. Fighting on the sea or privateering. 3. Fighting on land. 4. Cotton. Two of these instrumentalities have failed." Such is the "Quadrilateral" on which the rebel States relied for success in their treason, and such the confession of the failure of two of them The refusal of European nations to acknowledge them as a power, has deprived them of the prestige of nationality, and the closing of European ports against their piratical cruisers, has brought "privateering," (to use the language of the *Mercury* again,) "as a means of coercing a peace by sweeping the the shipping of the United States from the seas, to an end." Thus fighting by land, and cotton are what remain to secession. We can understand the power of the former, and can trace it to its remote sequence in the final overthrow of rebellion, whatever temporary success treason may, in the last two or three days, have achieved. How cotton is to prove a defence when the other three "instrumentalities" shall have failed, passes our comprehension. It cannot be eaten, and with the ports of the Cotton States sealed by blockade, and all egress by land cut off, the millions of bales will be as harmless as so many sandbags, and almost as valueless. But it is insisted by the *Mercury* that the necessity for this staple will force England and France to side with rebellion, and that through their aid the independence of the revolted States will be compelled. This, we think, may be safely regarded as among the senseless vagaries of the Southern brain. The necessities of these two great nations for cotton will not make them regardless of the law of nations, nor disloyal to the great principles of freedom and humanity. They will bear the evils of a short supply for a season, rather than violate their treaty obligations with a friendly power, struggling to put down a rebellion the wickedest that the sun ever shone upon, the avowed object of which is to initiate a new civilization, based upon the propagandism and perpetuation, through all time, of human slavery.

Senator Bayard and his Demand for Peace.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, is among the few Senators in Congress of the United States, who demand peace at the expense of the Union; who see in this war nothing but slaughter—no object to be attained—nothing worth fighting for. With him, and such as him, the Union is nothing, the Constitution nothing, the great American Republic nothing, when put into the scale against a war for their preservation. One rebel life—one ounce even of rebel blood—is of more value than them all. Hence he demands peace at any sacrifice, and if to attain it the Republic is to to be sponged out from the map of the world, and obliterated from the catalogue of nations, it should be done. His State, we believe, has never seriously wavered in its loyalty to the Union. It has called no Conventions, sent no emissaries to the seceded States, though some may have volunteered their services. It has gone along quietly and patriotically under the old flag, bearing its share of the burthens of sustaining the Government, entering into no conspiracies, sympathizing with no treasonable movements for its overthrow. We suppose that the people of Delaware are as faithful to their allegiance to the Constitution as are those of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, and are as fixed in their resolve that it shall be maintained. Senator BAYARD therefore represents simply his own opinion and views, and not the sentiments of his constituency.

There is among these gentlemen a vast amount of profession of regard for the Union. Senator BAYARD declares solemnly that he "loves the Union, and is as willing as any man to make any sacrifice, even of his life, to save it." These are high-sounding, patriotic words. If earnestly spoken, and come out warm and fresh from a true heart, they would entitle him to the gratitude and respect of all patriotic men. But when subjected to the crucial test of action, they turn out to be mere words, empty professions, full of the forms of patriotism, but utterly destitute of the substance.

If Senator BAYARD "loves the Union, and would lay down his life for it," is it not worth a struggle for its preservation? Is it not worth the fighting of at least one great battle in its defence? If he so loves it and would die for it, will he see it crumbled to pieces, shivered into fragments by the wickedest and most causeless treason that human depravity ever concocted, without one mighty effort for its salvation? We cannot comprehend the nature of that affection that would see the object around which it clings perish, without raising a hand or putting forth a single exertion to save it. We appreciate to their fullest the horrors of war. We can comprehend its desolations, all its concomitant sufferings, its countless sorrows—and we can appreciate, too, the value and the blessings of peace. But there are mightier evils even than war, and one of them is the disintegration and disruption of a great nation. This Republic cannot be destroyed without incurring vastly heavier responsibilities than those which cluster around the war we have embarked in to save it. Under its benign rule and the influence of its institutions we have made a greater advance in civilization, a more rapid and healthy progress in everything pertaining to national prosperity and individual happiness, than any other nation or people of whom history furnishes a record. To consent to its disintegration, to allow the bands that hold it together to be broken now, would be to throw away everything that has given strength, and vigor, and enterprise, as well as greatness and power to us as a people. It would open the way to countless evils in the future—to innumerable strifes and bloodshed between petty States, ending at last in the paralyzation of industry, in national retrogression and decay; in the establishment of military despotisms, under whose baleful influences prosperity, as well as all popular freedom, would at last perish.

If the advice of Senator BAYARD and such as him, were to be followed, we might perhaps secure a temporary repose. The Union might, by possibility, be peacefully dissolved, but the quiet of this generation would be at the expense of those of all the long future. The calm of the present would be only the lull of the storm, which would just as certainly be renewed, as that humen passions and human nature itself shall remain unchanged. The peace of a decade, cowardly and criminal in its inception, would be followed by a century of wars, before which all popular freedom and all semblance of republican institutions would inevitably be swept away. To talk or think now of peace upon any terms short of the reëstablishment of the Union in its integrity and all its proportions,—of the vindication and maintainance of the Constitution, with all its sanctions,—is to meditate a great crime against civilization—against the spirit of enlightened progress, and against humanity itself. We all, (and Senator BAYARD among the rest,) owe a duty to posterity, which can only be discharged by handing down to it the Constitution and the Union intact, as they came to us. In the performance of this duty, this war has been forced upon us, has become a necessity and not a choice, and it should be carried forward with all the energy and vigor which the nation can command, until the treason which originated it shall be crushed, and the authority of the Government everywhere reëstablished.

GEN. SCHENCK, OF OHIO.—The error with which this officer began his military career seems to have been amply atoned for by zeal and gallantry in the late battle. For twenty hours the various accounts agree in telling us the General was in his saddle, busy in passing from point to point, and during the engagement, exposing himself recklessly to the hottest fire of the enemy. For the sake of this really meritorious display of activity and bravery, let the record of Vienna be expunged from the chronicle of the war.

Shot-Proof Ships for Harbor Defence.

If the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the subjects of the Stevens Battery and the construction of shot-proof vessels in general, have been referred, will only take time and pains to investigate the matter thoroughly, they will confer a favor upon the public, which few Committees have the opportunity to grant. After the developments of the last three months, not even a Peace Society can be found to oppose the better and immediate protection of our great hasbors against rifle-armed and steel-clad invasion. The eighteen-inch globes of the new Rodman guns, and the yard-long bolts—we may as well say thunderbolts—of the steel cannon which we shall mount on our forts one of these days—"built-up" jobs to the contrary—may, indeed, scatter the ponderous scales of such sea-monsters as the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, but thinking people will hardly allow these fast-sailing leviathans the advantage of an undisputed channel and a flood tide, with only the gauntlet of a few broadsides from shore, to run, which passed, the city itself is at the mercy of the enemy's shells and red-hot shot. They want steel-hide to meet steel-hide in fair fight, disputing every inch of brine by hard blows in close quarters, so that the shore batteries may have *time* to drive the intruder back or to the bottom; for a coat of steel mail is not going to be knocked into a wreck during the few moments it will occupy in sailing under our forts at fifteen or sixteen miles an hour; and if the *Warrior should* get as far as Hoboken with so much left of her as half-a-dozen guns, men enough to serve them, and whole compartments enough to keep them out of water, she could make short work with the City of New-York. It is not probable that a wooden enemy could ever get further than Fort Hamilton; but it is extremely probable that out of a small fleet of mailed ships, with no opposition but stationary guns on shore, at least one could sail beyond shot-range, and so bombard the City at its leisure. Such ships must be met by others of a similar or better class, competent to engage and, in fact, monopolize their attentions—the forts will do the rest. To send wooden walls against a volcano of red-hot metal would be perfectly idle; a few hundred rifle-armed gun-boats, surrounding the *Warrior*, might sink her; but evidently the shortest, surest, and cheapest way to fight her, and to *delay* her—that is the great point—is to send another Warrior out to meet her. Hence the subject of iron-clad ships is most timely.

If mailed ships of war are decided upon at all, we believe that the Stevens battery must necessarily be indorsed, or at least the principle of the Stevens battery must be recommended, for reasons which we have before referred to, and which we intend to repeat so long as our leading cotemporaries persist in abusing the scheme by mere assertions which are quite contrary to the theories and probabilities in the case. One correspondent has "examined" the battery, (through a crack in the fence around it,) and finds the sides not even an inch thick, much less 4½ inches; and hence any cannon shot will penetrate them. Another insists that in shape and proportions, the vessel is simply a common iron ship, and no more a battery than the *Persia*. We have had some extremely profound statements and withering criticism, on these grounds, which is not singular, on the whole, since neither the *battery* part of the vessel, nor any part intended to go above water in action, have ever been built at all or even decided upon, in detail, up to the present time! But the grand reason why the Steven's battery should not be completed, we are told, is, because it has already cost a very large sum. Exactly this, is actually paraded, as the reason why the work should now be abandoned; but we believe the Committee will fail to trace the conclusion from the premises. It is fair to assume that a floating shot-proof battery wants a bottom; and that this bottom can be nothing more nor less than a hull just like the hull of any large, well-shaped screw-steamer, up to the water line; and that this hull must be propelled by engines and boilers of great capacity. Now, the Stevens battery, in its present state, is just this hull, and these boilers and engines all specially adapted to carrying a shot-proof fort above, and so far done and paid for; and this is what the Government is invited to *throw away* for the purpose of making another just like it, and running the risk of either a blunder or a job, besides losing at least a year's time and the whole cost of the work. As to the fort, or shot-proof part, which is not completed, let us compare the plan proposed by probably the most successful marine steam-engineer this country has produced—ROBERT L. STEVENS—with the contrivances of our neighbors, which are neither first-rate ships nor first-rate batteries. To resist modern projectiles, the armor of a ship must be at least six to eight inches thick; in fact, the practicable calibre of the Rodman gun and of steel rifle-cannon is increasing so fast, that nine to ten-inch armor is likely to be required during the lifetime of vessels now building, in order to render them tenable after a day's close fighting. It is certain that 4½-inch mail, impenetrable as it is by all common projectiles, will not resist steel rifle-bolts for a long time, and is not therefore a sure and reliable protection for harbor defence. Then it follows, as a matter of course, that such an immense weight of armor is required, if the whole ship is covered, that nothing much smaller than the *Great Eastern* could carry it in heavy weather; and our batteries must be able to run from one harbor to another, and hence, to weather any North Atlantic gales. This fact excludes small vessels, at once, from the list of practicable mailed ships, although every gun-boat may and should have protection against shells. To allow even the use of vessels not larger than ordinary sea-steamers, only a portion of their sides can be plated. This is the case with the *Warrior* and other English mailed ships; their entire fore and after part, and even their stern-post and rudder-post are entirely unprotected.

Now, Mr. STEVENS proposes to leave this centre battery substantially as it is in the *Warrior*, but to submerge the exposed mass before and behind it, during action, and thus to perfectly protect it from any possible projectiles; for water, by reason of that most singular and important quality, perfect non-elasticity, will not yield at above a certain speed, come what may; and all missiles, great and small, must *ricochet* over its surface so long as they have a dangerous velocity. Instead of exposing this great mass of ship on either side of the battery to destruction, Mr. STEVENS simply proposes to put it temporarily beneath a surface which cannon shot cannot penetrate, leaving only the steel fortress—a sort of crater of a submerged volcano—exposed to the enemy's sight and range. Every function of a steaming, habitable and fighting ship may thus be as well provided, as if three-quarters of the mass were liable to be knocked into splinters after an hour's fighting. What is already built is just what any battery must be, up to the water line; what is proposed to be built is just what the British batteries are above the water line; and the particular feature provided for, which is not possessed by other batteries, is the protection of all vulnerable parts by a coat of mail better and infinitely cheaper than any amount of steel—the sea itself. And yet some of our leading cotemporaries insist that the Stevens battery shall be thrown away, and that the same work shall be done over again, with the simple exception of embodying a radical defect, which it is now proposed to omit. We would urge these considerations upon the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

New-York Soldiers in Battle.

It may be invidious to distinguish between the merits of the several bodies of troops engaged in the battle of July 21; but it is due to the regiments of foreign origin to remark the eminent courage and efficiency of their service. To the Sixty-ninth Regiment too much praise for unflinching and persistent gallantry can hardly be awarded. It is with sincere sorrow we have to record the loss of their brave commander, who, in a military career so brief, had extended to the whole country the sentiments of respect for his patriotism, energy and self-devotion, which he had long since secured in this City. The safety of Capt. MEAGHER, who was throughout in the heat of the fight, and had a horse shot under him, will be matter of sincere congratulation among his legion of friends. The Seventy-ninth seems to have emulated the Irish Regiment in its sturdy and manly fighting qualities. And when the retreat had been ordered, it was the masterly skill of the German Brigade, under Col. BLENKER, which covered the movement, and prevented any accumulated disasters. This tribute, so well earned, cannot detract from the credit of the native troops. The immense sacrifice of life sustained by the Fire Zouaves and the Seventy-first Regiments proves how dauntlessly both of them must have held the most dangerous positions, and urged their conflict with the enemy. But the fact must not prevent us from according that prominence in the dividend of honor, which clearly belongs to the Celt, the Gael, and the Teuton.

THE WANT OF CAVALRY.—In the commencement of this campaign we urged upon the authorities the necessity of organizing an efficient corps of cavalry for the Army. We were met by the assertion that cavalry had ceased to be regarded as essential to military operations, and that the same number of men would be more serviceable on foot than mounted. In fact, we were told that cavalry was obsolete in modern military science. The events of the last few days have demonstrated that we were right in our views, or that the authorities at Washington have changed theirs, for they are now full of energy in the organization of regiments of cavalry, which should, in common prudence, have been in the field long ago. A force of five or ten thousand men, good riders, accustomed to the use of horses from their youth, might easily have been raised in the State of New-York alone, and who, by this time, might have been so drilled and taught as to have been one of the most efficient branches of the military power of the country. It would almost seem that we are doomed to learn wisdom only from the lessons of disaster, and that we begin to study these only on the day after defeat. Still it is encouraging to know that we do progress; that routine does not prevent us from profiting by a painful experience, even though a common forecast would have avoided the misfortunes that make us wise.

REBEL SHARP-SHOOTERS.—It has been asserted, upon sufficient authority, that the commanders of the insurgents have availed themselves of the skill, so general in the South, in the use of the rifle, for the organization of Sharp-shooting companies attached to each regiment; and that these men are directed to select as their targets the officers of the National Army. Some evidence of the truth of the story may be found in the affair of Sunday. The number of officers killed and injured is out of all proportion to the number of the rank and file, showing that the enemy had not used their weapons indiscriminately. To the efficiency of these practiced marksmen may also be ascribed another circumstance, which has excited surprise, namely, the fact that nearly every horse of the artillery trains was shot; and that, for this reason, the guns had to be left behind. Clearly, there cannot be too much activity in bringing the same description of skill to the aid of our Army. Where is the regiment of Col. BERDAN?

FINANCES OF THE WAR.—We learn by telegraph, that the bill to levy a Direct Tax, was introduced into the House of Representatives to-day, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The amount is not stated, but we presume of course that it is sufficient, at least, to pay the interest on the debt now existing, and that to be incurred during the present fiscal year,—and further, that its proceeds will be specially pledged to that object. This was the case with the Direct Tax levied by the act of 1815, and is indeed indispensable to the due support of the public credit. We are engaged in an honest war, and mean honestly to pay for it, by an honest scheme of finance. The rebels may pay, if they can, by forced loans of cotton. We intend to pay in honest cash, and punctually at the day

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Morrill Tariff in the British Parliament.

The Paris Banker Mires Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

French Sympathy with the United States Government.

Cotton Steady---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

Halifax, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Arabian*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 13th, and Queenstown evening of the 14th, arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. She brings £117,000 in specie, and fifty-six passengers for Boston.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 12th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Mr. Kerr asked whether the pending result of the investigation into the Galway contract, it was correct to say that the subsidy would not, under any circumstances, be renewed.

Lord Palmerston said that the Postmaster-General had already intimated that the contract was at an end. Is was impossible to say what the result of the inquiry by a committee might be.

Lord Palmerston also denied the rumor that the English Minister at Vienna had recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet, unless it recognized his sovereignty as the King of Hungary.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, the Duke of Newcastle said that no information had been received respecting the operations of the Morrill Tariff, recently enforced, in reference to goods shipped to Portland for Canada.

On motion of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, all correspondence relative to reforms in Turkey, &c., was ordered to be produced.

In the House of Commons, the Danish question was debated.

Lord John Russell said that Denmark was to make new propositions, which he hoped would have a satisfactory result.

The Parliamentary Committee continued its investigations relative to the Galway line.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that Lord Elgin is spoken of as the successor to Lord Herbert as Secretary of War. The resignation of the latter is confirmed by the *Post*.

The *Daily News* publishes an address by sundry Reform Unions, proposing a National Reform movement.

A foreign nobleman, named Baron De Vidil, well known in London society, had created considerable sensation by attempting to murder his son, by beating him on the head as they were passing along a quiet lane near London. The son is nearly of age, and report says on reaching 21 he is entitled to a large fortune, which the Baron is unable to pay. The Baron made his escape to Paris, but is said to have been arrested, although there were difficulties about delivering him to the English authorities.

The bids for the new £4,000,000 Indian Loan were opened on the 12th. The aggregate bids reached twenty-one million pounds sterling. The minimum was fixed at 98¼, and it was supposed that the whole loan would be placed at considerable over that sum. Rothschild did not bid for a large amount at 98¾, and would get nothing.

FRANCE.

Judgment was given on the 11th, in the affair of Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The other members of the council of *Caisse des Chemins de Fer* were acquitted, but Count Simon was declared responsible for the losses of depositors.

Marquis de Lavalette is nominated to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

France is said to have sent another note to Switzerland, asserting the right of French sovereignty over the Valley of Dappen, but declining to enter into any further discussion of the subject.

The Paris journals generally applaud the Emperor's letter relative to the introduction of free laborers into French colonies.

The *Siecle*, in the course of its remarks, says, by advocating the processes which lead to liberty against those which directly or indirectly favor slavery, it very clearly shows the sympathies of the French Government in the conflict which now rages in the American Union.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of nearly 30,000,000 francs; the increase in bills discounted is 45,000,000 francs. The Bourse is quiet but firm. Rentes 67f. 85c.

The *Journal la Giraude* of Bordeaux, had received first warning.

Advices from Lisbon say that Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clotilde, would sail from there on the 6th inst., for New-York.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the Dutch Government had resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Cardinal Vannicilli, Archbishop of Ferrara, was spoken of as likely to succeed to the Papal Chair in the event of the Pope's death.

DENMARK.

Steps have been taken for putting the Danish army, except the artillery, on a peace footing.

Rumors had been current that Denmark had issued a circular note, announcing that it had no intention to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark, but an official denial is published.

RUSSIA.

The commercial pressure continues. The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver and copper money to a large amount. Gold is not obtainable.

Accounts from the interior show that there are continued disturbances.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had dismissed his seraglio, and retains only one wife.

He orders the late Sultan's jewels and ornaments to be sold to pay his liabilities. It is expected that this will cover all his liabilities.

Hassib Pasha, Minister of the Civil List, had been dismissed.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, July 14.

It is reported that Gen. Cialdini had been appointed Lieutenant of the King at Naples.

The Calcutta and China mails have reached Malta. Calcutta dates are to the 15th of June.

Accounts from the famine districts have improved. Copious rains had fallen.

Auckland advices of May 11 report that the natives are preparing for new hostilities, and a general native insurrection was anticipated.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 13.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, but business was checked in consequence of the firmness of holders.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour dull; American, 25s.@28s. Wheat dull, and 2d.@3d. lower for oaty; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@11s.; Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White, 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn quiet and less firm; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 31s.@32s.

Weather unsettled and wet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report Beef firm and fine qualities advanced 2s. 6d., while inferior is dull. Pork steady. Bacon has been dull, but closed in improved demand at 1s.@2s. advance. Lard steady, with more doing at 48s. 6d.@50s. Tallow is dull at 47s. 6d.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Potashes dull and slightly lower. Sales at 32s. 6d.@30s. Pearls dull at 33s.@32s. Resin firm at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm and slightly higher. Coffee quiet. Rice steady; Carolina, 24s. Philadelphia Bark, 10s. 6d. Clover Seed selling at 44s. for Red American. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed Oil firm at 30s. 6d.@31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's *Circular* reports Wheat steady and firm. Flour dull at 26s.@28s. 6d. Iron dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for both Rails and Bars; Pig steady at 49s. Sugar firm and 6d. higher. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tea unchanged; common Congou 11d.@11½d. Spirits Turpentine firm and active at 51s. 6d. Tallow very dull at 49s. 6d. Oils—Fish flat; Linseed advanced slightly from scarcity; sales at 30; Sperm bought in at £92.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market is unchanged. Baring's *Circular* quotes: Bar Silver nominal at 4s. 10½d.; Eagles, 77s.

Consols closed Friday at the rates reported per *North America*.

Funds on the 12th were rather unfavorable, being affected by bank returns, showing a heavy loss of specie, but consols were only a shade lower.

In the discount market the demand was moderate, at previous rates. Money is abundant on Stock Exchange, at 3¾@4 for short loans.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring's Circular reports an improved demand for United States 5s, at 72½, ex dividend; Massachusetts 5s, bonds, at 94@96; Maryland 5s, 58@60; Pennsylvania 5s, 69@71: Pennsylvania bonds of 1877, 71@73; Alabama 5s, bonds, 42; Erie Railroad shares, 22. Other railway securities without business.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Sunday, July 14.

Cotton—Sales Saturday 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, owing to wet weather. Corn firm at the extreme prices of Friday.

Provisions quiet.

London, Saturday, July 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 90@90¼ for money and 90¼@90⅜ for account.

The latest prices of Illinois Central shares is 38¼@38 discount; Erie shares, 21¾@22; New-York Central shares, 69@71.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending 11th.*]

Cotton quiet, but firm, with more buyers than sellers. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 115f.; *Bas*, 109f.; stock, 297,000 bales.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the message in relation to the fisheries, which was postponed till the first Monday of next session.

Also, from the same Committee, a joint resolution, that the President take measures, as seem best, in relation to the World's Fair in London. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens in the rebel States and provide for the expense of organizing them into regiments, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of $2,000,000. Passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to refund duties on arms imported by States. Passed.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to punish fraud in making contracts with the Government. Laid over.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

On the reopening of the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the Army of the United States who have been armed, and whether there are negroes, the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments, and if so at what places and the number of slaves employed.

Various objections were made to the introduction of the resolution from the Republican side.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the bill to increase the present military establishment.

Mr. Porter, of Kentucky, reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and abolishing the present District Court, and, as amended, on the motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the two District Courts in Missouri, and creating one District Court in their stead.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, saying that it was an abuse of the power of Congress, and an invasion of the Constitutional mode of removal of a judge to effect such an object by the abolition of the Court, as now proposed.

The bill passed by yeas 79: nays 50.

The bill respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes, was taken up, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Burnett ineffectually again sought to introduce his resolution, to which at an early period of the day objections were made. He wished to know whether negroes were employed in the Army. He desired to be informed from an official source. He had seen them in uniform, with rifles, bayonets, revolvers and daggers at their side. Why not then request the Secretary of War to tell us how many of them are in the National Army?

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, asked whether the gentleman had seen any negroes except as servants? Had he seen them in squads or companies?

Mr. Burnett replied that one of the best fighters he had ever known was a Kentucky negro, who went to the Valley of Mexico armed by the National Government. He did not belong to any company. Mr. Burnett further said, in reply to Mr. Curtis, that he had not seen negroes in armed squads.

Mr. Curtis—Do you believe they accompanied the Army in any capacity except as servants?

Mr. Burnett—I do not know. The question with me is, they were armed like others, and had no business there.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois—Did not negroes aid Gen. Jackson in achieving the victory at New-Orleans?

Mr. Burnett—I am aware of that.

Mr. Lovejoy—I am for employing any muscle that can fight. [Laughter.] Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

Arrest of an Ex-Custom-house Clerk.—Deputy Marshal Lee yesterday arrested Jas. B. Kinslow, for several years past, until quite recently, a bonded clerk in the Custom-house, on a charge of stealing thirty "owner's oath bonds," of the denomination of $100 each. The robbery took place about the 10th inst., and was effected by cutting out several leaves from the bond book. Kinslow was recently discharged from the Custom-house, but has been in the habit of visiting his former quatrers frequently, and when the theft was discovered, suspicion rested upon him. He was committed to the Tombs by United States Commissioner Osborne.

Serious Casualty.—A horse attached to a light wagon took fright on Monday in Second-avenue and started at great speed. At the corner of Sixteenth-street he ran against Miss Louisa A. Worth, a young lady residing at No. 123 Rivington-street, and knocked her down. Her skull was fractured by the blow, and there is small hopes of her recovery.

The City Loan.—About $7,000 worth of the half million relief loan was tkken yesterday, which is a small amount compared with that subscribed in each of the three preceding days. The aggregate amount now taken is about $120,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Judge Wright, of Albany; C. B. Caggershall, of the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*; L. M. Goldsborough, of the United States Marine Corps, and W. Musgrave, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. C. A. Waite, (late of Texas,) of the United States Army, from Washington; Maj. A. Montgomery, A. Tuer and G. Earling, of the United States Army, are at the Lafarge House.

Saml. Hurlbut, of Baltimore; A. Wilds, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Wilmer and J. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia; J. Lafitte, of Havana, and T. P. Bogert, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Reese, of the United States Army; Geo. Dennison, of the United States Navy; J. G. Routh, of England; Daniel Dexter, of Rhode Island; R. H. Jenks and lady, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Wood, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. F. Rudge, of England; G. B. Chase, of Boston; E. W. Eddy, of San Francisco, and G. S. Bourdman, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y.; Col. Phelps, from Washington, and F. Van Schaick, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Samuel Downer, of Massachusetts; S. S. Davis, of Cincinnati, and G. Gray, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Sergeant, of the United States Army; A. H. Sibley, of Michigan, and G. Appleton, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

SCENES AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

The First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade took their departure from Staten Island yesterday afternoon. They received orders to march on Monday, and gave vent to their joy by exultant cheers. Everything was packed up on Monday evening, the tents being left behind for the use of the camp until the last regiments move. During the day the wives and daughters of the members came to bid adieu to their friends. The scene between many of these was deeply affecting. The partings were in nearly every case taken as if for the last time. The sorrowful news from the Army in Virginia evidently added much to the concern which possessed the mind at these last interviews. There was a meeting at the Head-quarters in the evening, when the men were fully informed of the reports from the Army. The effect upon the soldiers was most extraordinary. Vociferous cheers were given for the Sixty-ninth and its gallant Colonel, and clamorous expressions of impatience to be led into the field. There was no sign of hesitation or despondency. Two companies arrived on the ground about midnight with a band of music, when the entire camp was roused and came out, hoping to hear some encouraging news. They gave cheers for their newly-arrived recruits, and then retired again.

The regiment, having everything in readiness, marched about noon, escorted by the Second and Third Regiments as far as Vanderbilt's landing. It was after 4 o'clock before they were fully embarked on the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, when cheer after cheer was given and received as they left the pier. A large crowd of Staten Islanders witnessed their embarkation. They proceeded directly to Elizabethport, and thence to Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore. The Second and Third Regiments are also in readiness, and will leave about Thursday. The Fourth and Fifth will probably go on Saturday or Sunday. It is understood that they will proceed directly to join Gen. Banks, late Gen. Patterson's command. They all went off in fine spirits.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, Daniel E. Sickles; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Dwight; Major, J. Egbert Farnham; Adjutant, Orson H. Hart; Quartermaster, Lovell Purdy; Commissary, Lieut. Young; Surgeon, W. M. H. Tingley; Assistant Surgeon, Harvey E. Brown; Chaplain, Charles H. A. Bulkley; Sergeant Major, William J. Ray; Quartermaster's Sergeant, John M. Dredger; Hospital Steward, Benjamin Crofts; Drum Major, William H. Barkley; Fife Major, Frederick L. Rainbow.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Joel N. Johnson; First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, B. Weller Hosey. Company B—Captain, Daniel Mahon; First Lieutenant, John Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Philip Mills. Company C—Captain, Wm. H. Hugo; First Lieutenant, James L. Longwell. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Price; First Lieutenant, Anthony Peterson; Second Lieutenant, James M. McCaundy. Company E—Captain, Jacob Brunn; First Lieutenant, Joseph F. Denniston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. F. Black. Company F—Captain, Thomas Holt; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Sherman; Second Lieutenant, Robert Blighton. Company G—Captain, Joseph Keller; First Lieutenant, Daniel W. Washburne; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Hussey. Company H—Captain, Wm. H. Bugby; First Lieutenant, Elliot E. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Henry N. Lepsen. Company I—Captain, Enoch J. Eyers; First Lieutenant, John H. Neill. Company K—Captain, F. J. B. Gruett; First Lieutenant, Henry V. Rockefellow; Second Lieutenant, George Robinson.

THE SECOND GERMAN RIFLES.

The Second German Rifle Regiment, Col. Betge, now forming in this City, received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from their commanding officer, (who will be here to-day,) stating that the regiment has been accepted and that it will be mustered into the service of the United States within ten days, by Capt. Hoosman, of the United States Army. This regiment, which promises to be one of the most effective, is to be officered entirely by graduates of European military academies, all of whom have seen active service abroad. The officers themselves, showing the enthusiasm with which they have entered the service, are individually engaged in recruiting, and we have no doubt that before the time for mustering shall have arrived, the regiment will be full. All recruits will be provided with quarters and rations from the day they join the regiment. As many of the men of experience who are laboring for the perfection of this organization are not wealthy, it is to be hoped that our patriotic citizens of means, and the authorities having money at their disposal for such purposes, will render all the material aid required to the time for mustering the regiment into service. When the material of which this regiment is composed is considered we have no doubt that all that is required will be promptly furnished.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The Advance Guard (Duryee's Regiment) is nearly full. The last of the recruits leave on Saturday. The class of men lately recruited are equal to that of the original regiment. The men leave very well equipped in clothing and uniforms. The Head-quarters are at Lafayette Hall.

THE CLINTON RIFLES ACCEPTED.

Col. Page, commanding this corps, arrived here from Washington yesterday, bringing with him the order of the acceptance of his regiment, signed by the Secretary of War. The Government has placed the Quarantine buildings at the disposal of Col. Page, and the men will go into quarters there to-day. The Government has also issned an order for the arming and equipping of the Clinton Rifles, which has the honor of being the first regiment accepted into the service under the new levy.

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The telegraph office was early thronged by anxious persons, male and female, eagerly awaiting their turn to send off inquiring messages to Washington, touching the safety of friends. Women with tearful eyes, pressed towards the receiving desk, impatient to get their messages into his hands, while men who have sons and brothers in the Army, were busy at all the desks writing messages or waiting replies to those which had already been sent. Probably more personal messages went over the wires yesterday, and alas! more messages bearing tidings of death or of wounded men, than ever passed before in months or years. What with the regular business of the line, and the necessary Government dispatches, all the Southern lines were put to their utmost capacity.

THE STEWARD OF THE S. J. WARING.

Tillman, the colored steward who rescued the schooner *S. J. Waring* from Jeff. Davis' pirates by killing the Captain and his two mates, remains at the house for the detention of witnesses in White-street. He has been offered his liberty on bail, but prefers to remain where he is. It is said that he, together with Stedding, the German, who assisted him in rescuing the schooner, will be entitled to salvage on the vessel and cargo, which will amount to thirty odd thousand dollars. Since the discovery of this fact the other seaman, Donald McLeod, who refused to assist in the rescue, appears anxious to magnify the importance of his services on the occasion, and even the passenger, Mr. Bryce Mackinnon, claims that he is entitled to an equal portion of the salvage, having assisted to put one of the privateersmen in irons, and afterwards helped to navigate the vessel into port. Some nice questions of law are likely to arise out of this question of salvage.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Mayor Wood has issued a notice to the Common Council, to meet at 5 o'clock this evening, that suitable measures may be taken to pay proper respect to the memory of Col. William D. Kennedy.

THE METHOD OF EXTENDING AID TO NEEDY FAMILIES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of providing relief for the families of volunteers. Committees of the various Ward organizations were present. Comptroller Haws occupied the Chair, and Councilman Hall acted as Secretary. The meeting was informed by Dr. Griscomb that 4,922 tickets had been redeemed at the office of the Union Defence Committee, in Fourth-avenue, within the last few days, and that the $25,000 received from the Comptroller was nearly exhausted. Several attempts had been made by deserters and others to obtain money fraudulently, and two arrests had been recently made.

The following plan to aid those who are engaged in distributing the funds was submitted by the Comptroller, and concurred in by those present:

1. To entitle a family to aid from the fund, it must have been dependent for support upon the soldier at the time of his enlistment, and must have also been a resident in this city prior to May 1, 1861. Families having other resources, and families of commissioned officers, are not entitled to aid from the funds.

2. No certificate of aid should be given to an applicant by a Ward Committee without satisfactory proof, through personal visitation, injury, or otherwise, as to the number and circumstances of the family, the relationship of the applicant, and the enlistment and present service of the soldier, which latter should be substantiated by proper certificate of enlistment or certified regimental or company roll.

3. The maximum amount of relief to be given to any one family is fixed as follows (payable weekly:) To the head of a family, $2 per week; to the oldest child, $1 per week; to each additional child, 50 cents per week, not exceeding four in number. When the soldier has no wife living, the oldest child shall be considered the head of the family. Committees are urged to make discrimination, and in all cases where smaller sums will answer the desired object to make their certificates accordingly.

4. The Assistant Treasurer will pay on such certificates only as have the signatures of a majority of the members of some one of the Ward Committees in their respective Senatorial Districts.

5. The blanks of all certificates given by the Ward Committees must be filled out in ink and by writing, and not by figures, except as to dates and residences.

6. The Assistant Treasurers will retain in their possession, upon presentation, all certificates upon which they make payments; and after recording the same in a book prepared for the purpose, will number and file the same as vouchers. All payments made shall be entered in a cash-book at the time of making them, and likewise posted in the record book against the name of the party to whom paid.

7. Payment should be made directly to the party in whose favor the certificate is given; but if by reason of sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, the party cannot apply personally, the Assistant Treasurer should require some satisfactory authority for payment to another as representative.

8. A record shall be kept by each Ward Committee of all certificates issued by them. Books necessary for that purpose will be furnished by the Comptroller.

9. It will be the duty of the Committee to constantly supervise the condition of families to whom certificates may have been granted, and to report to the Ward Committees any changes in respect to their wants, and especially to be watchful lest improper or unworthy persons abuse the generosity of the Corporation.

10. The families of volunteers who desire assistance will first make application to the Committee of their respective Wards, and upon receiving a certificate, will present the same on the day set apart for the payment to the Assistant Treasurer of the Senatorial District in which they reside.

11. The days and places for payments by the Assistant Treasurers will be as follows, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth, Ninth, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards will be paid on Mondays.

The Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Twentieth, on Tuesdays.

The Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first on Wednesdays.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second on Thursdays.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth will be paid at the Rotunda, City Hall Park. The places of the others are to be hereafter determined.

All those who are now entitled to aid will be furnished with tickets, payments of which are to be made from the 23d of July.

The first payments will be made next Tuesday. The old tickets of the Union Defense Committee will not be recognized.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA—WORKMEN FOR FORT JEFFERSON.

The steamship *Columbia* left yesterday afternoon for Havana with a large numqer of passengers. She is to call at Key West to land fifty men, who go out under Lieut. Q. A. Gilmore, United States Engineers, to work upon Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. They are forty leborers and ten masons. They will be conveyed to Tortugas by a United States transport.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The President's Life Gnard, Col. Goodrich, numbering 800 good men, were yesterday accepted by the Secretary of War, and are to be mustered into service to-day. They require some 200 more to fill up. Their uniform is red, white and blue, that is, red cap, white flannel coat and blue pants.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY, BELONGING TO THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Three months ago, when Washington was in danger of invasion by the rebels, the Eighth Regiment, Washington Rifles, gallantly volunteered to march to defend it, accompanied by its artillery corps, under command of Capt. Varian. Their term of service expired on Saturday; yesterday evening, the artillery corps arrived in this City from Washingth, *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Capt. Varian's battery consisted of six 6-pounders, and was detailed to Gen. Tyler's Brigade. Last Thursday, at Bull's Run, it had the honor of firing the first shot at the rebels, and it i reported on good authority that the first shell fired by this battery killed three and wounded ten of the enemy. One hundred and twenty-five men compose this corps, all of whom have returned in excellent health and spirits. The following are the officers: Captain, Joshua M. Varian; First Lieutenant, S. H. Cornell; Second Lieutenant, E. C. Burn; Third Liutenant, John T. Carpenter; Fourth Lieutenant, James E. Smith. The men did not bring back their guns, but handed them over to the Ordinance Department at Washing.

The reserve artillery corps of the Eighth Regiment, numbering eighty men, acted as an escort, and met them on their arrival at pier No. 1 North River. On landing, the men were received with tremendous cheers, and during the march up Broadway to the Armory, located at Centre Market, the people that lined the streets sent up cheer upon cheer of welcome. Arriving at the Armory, the men were drawn up into line, and, after, a few words from Mr. Blauvelt, late Adjutant of the regiment, were dismissed. A number of friends of the men had congregated at the armory to welcome and congratulate them on their safe return. Many a bright eye was dimmed with tears of joy at beholding the loved one once more among them. So numerous were the congratulations heaped upon Capt. Varian that it was with difficulty he could receive them all. The corps will be mustered out of the United States service in a day or two. By that time it is expected that the remainder of the regiment will have arrived in the City, the time for which it was mustered into the United States service having also expired.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—FUNERAL OF COL. KENNEDY.

A special meeting of this Society was held in the council chamber of the Great Wigwam last evening, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their late Grand Sachem, Col. William D. Kennedy. About two hundred members were present. Ex-Grand Sachem Elijah F. Purdy occupied the chair. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Daniel E. Delevan, George H. Purser, John Clancy, Thomas J. Barr, and John E. Develin, who submitted a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the Society at the sudden death of their Grand Sachem, and requesting the members of the Society to attend the funeral in a body, and recommending the adoption of suitable badges, and constituting the Council of Sachems a Committee to make necessary arrangements for the obsequies at a meeting to be held at the Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Brief and appropriate addresses were made by Col. Delavan, Hon. John E. Develin, Andre Froment, E. F. Purdy, and others.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

This regiment will, in all probability, be speedily organized. Nearly two companies have already enlisted, and four companies, that intended to join other regiments, not yet completed, have offered to unite themselves with the Honvéd. Recruiting offices will be now established in several Wards in the City, and it is now confidently expected that the regiment will soon be completed. By the aid of influential persons, the preparatory expenses have been procured. The effective organization, however, can only be attained through the liberality and generosity of our patriotic fellow-citizens. This corps is officered by gentlemen of high military abilities, all of them having served as commissioned officers in European armies. Headquarters, No. 397 Broadway.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE KALAMAZOO "BOYS."

Among the hardy fellows gathered in the Kalamazoo Regiment, from the breezy plains of Michigan, are waifs whose youthful wanderings were "looked after" by the Children's Aid Society of this City. As is customary with this band of good Samaritans, they have not lost sight of their protégés, and now hear cheerful news of their hearty enlistment in the cause of the Union. Their regiment, it appears, was all eagerness to start long before the necessary equipments were supplied, and when the word did come to move on, a jolly set they were, either on the tramp, or in conveyance. They cheered from the southern side of the Ohio, along which their march lay, by Union banners flung to the breeze at their approach; and ahd the villagers upon the magnificent route of the Pennsylvania Central, made the dark aisles of the mountains ring with shouts of welcome. This wild Western regiment, accustomed as they were to the free breath of the prairies, did not "take to" the military restraint which called upon them to remain passive in the narrow precinct of the cars, while the sublimity of the Alleghanies arose on every side, and the train played hide and seek among the lesser hills at their base.

When at length the "blue Juniata" lent her clear mirror for the reflection of their craggy steeps, the enthusiasm arose to its height. The lovers of Nature could not be kept in, and one irrepressible individual, who, having confined his perambulations to his native State, and coesequently had "never seen mnch of a hill," declared his intention to have a glorious view, for which purpose he bounded like a cat, to the proscribed locality—"on deck." Unfortunately for him, (but fortunately for the justification of a principle,) before he had time to make an elaborate observation, "a bridge came flying dait," and took effect upon the region of his inquiring propensities to such an extent he became a candidate for the hospital, where he now lies, reflecting upon the advantages of a stationary over a locomotive observatory, and above all, the propriety of adhering to the prime maxim of a good soldier—"Obey orders."

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment having been accepted, the First Division will proceed to the Quarantine Barracks, at Staten Island, this day, at 2 P. M. Members of the regiment who have passes or leave to be out of barracks, will report themselves at the (East) Park Barracks, at 12 o'clock to-day, and an officer will receive them.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

The above regiment was yesterday accepted. The regiment has been liberally assisted by contributions from patriotic citizens, to whom the officers return their sincerest thanks. The duties of the regiment, the most fascinating to brave men as well as the most honorable in the service, will consist in skirmishing, scouting and rifle-pit practice. The regiment is well officered, a large number being experienced members of the Seventh Regiment National Guards, of this City. The men enlisted have been selected with care, and we have no doubt that both officers and men will more than merit the encomiums which have been so lavishly bestowed upon them by the Press. A meeting of the officers will be held at head-quarters this morning at 9 o'clock, and a full attendance is desired.

MUSTERING OF CAVALRY.

Yesterday the cavalry company attached to the Third Regiment New-York State Militia, was mustered into the United States service by Capt. Hayman, at the Arsenal corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. This is a well drilled company, eager to go into action, with all their equipments in excellent order, and a fine lot of horses. It was expected that they would leave for Washington last night, but the appraisal of their equipments and mustering in, consumed so much time as to compel a postponement till to-day. They will go by steamer direct to Washington.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

Alderman Strong, of the Thirteenth Ward, has a son, brother and brother-in-law in the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, and all three were in the fight at Bull's Run. A telegraph dispatch from one of them states that they escaped injury.

Lieut. Michael H. Wall, of the Eighth New-York Regiment, and son of Congressman Wall, of the Fifth District, was slightly wounded, and last night was at the hotel in Washington, where his father is stopping.

A larger number of men were recruited in this city, yesterday, than on any day since during the excitement immediately following the attack upon Fort Sumter.

The people of this city were rejoiced yesterday afternoon to learn that the rumored death of Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was unfounded. He had his horse killed under him, and the ball that killed the animal fractured his (Wood's) leg. Col. Wood is now in Washington, attended by his wife and a host of sympathizing friends.

It is rumored that Deputy Comptroller Lawrence Hinly, of this city, a member of the Engineer Corps of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was wounded at Bull's Run, and subsequently taken prisoner. This, however, lacks confirmation.

Activity in the Slave-trade.

As thieves are known to take advantage of a conflagration to commit their depredations, while the attention of the public is occupied in extinguishing the flames, so the Slave-traders, it is believed, have seized upon the present distracted state of the country to push their nefarious traffic in slaves. Information of a reliable character has been received here that the following well-known slave-craft have recently taken in cargoes of negroes in and near the Congo River, and are now supposed to be on their way to Cuba with their human cargoes:

The *Fairie*, said to be of New-York.

The *Alexina*, said to be owned by Crocker & Co., New-York.

The *Storm King*, (an old name in the trade.)

The brig *Martha Post*, of Saybrook, Ct., said to be owned by Post and others.

The *Storm King* is said to have succeeded in getting on board one of the most profitable cargoes of negroes ever shipped from the Congo river. She was neither boarded by a man-of-war, or overhauled in any way. The *Falmouth* was reported to be getting a pretty large load of negroes.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fever, Small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

Little—Crocheron.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, at the bride's residence, by Rev. James A. Little, Mr. John M. Little to Miss Sarah J. S. Crocheron, all of New-York.

☞ Scotland and New-Jersey papers please copy.

O'Brien—Purcell.—On Saturday, July 20, by Rev. Dr. Diller, Richard E. O'Brien to Amelia A. Purcell, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manchester—Boynton.—At Elmira, on Tuesday, July 16, by Rev. A. Hull, George Otis Manchester, of New-York, to Ella, youngest daughter of the late Dr. N. Boynton, of the former place.

Odell—Rockwell.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, by Rev. Mr. Seward, William Odell to Fannie E., daughter of Samuel D. Rockwell, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

Foster.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, Samuel H. Foster, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Ackerman.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 22, Jessie Louise, youngest daughter of James and Helen Ackerman.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from 84th-st., corner of Avenue A., East River.

Hanfield.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 23, Harman Hanfield, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 622 Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Harrison.—In this City, on Monday, July 22, after a short and severe illness, Joseph, son of the late Col. James Harrison, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Amigh.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23, Wm. S. Amigh, aged 51 years, 7 months and 1 day.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 131 Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

Mathews.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 21, at the residence of her parents, Broadway, corner of Green-av., Harriet Chatfield, daughter of P. C. and Eunice C. Mathews, aged 14 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Becker.—In South Brooklyn, Louise, infant daughter of Henry and Amelie Becker, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 215 Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

Charlton.—In Harlem, on Sunday, July 21, Amelia, wife of John Charlton, and relict of the late Geo. Gibson, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem.

Duncan.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, July 21, after a long illness, of consumption, Peter H. Duncan, son of Michael and Mary Duncan, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Irving.—At Sunny Side, on Monday, July 22, Julia Irving, daughter of Ebenezer Irving.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Stout.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, July 23, of paralysis, Ralph Stout.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in George-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 4 P. M.

Bartholomew.—At Mackinaw, on Wednesday, July 17, Mr. John Bartholomew, in the 60th year of his age.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 397.—July 23, 1861.

69, 1, 61, 15, 44, 77, 20, 8, 22, 48, 63, 58, 21.

Kentucky, Class 398.—July 23, 1861.

70, 25, 10, 62, 60, 28, 63, 41, 9, 14, 12, 17, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the Remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST REPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious eefects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR
OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE DONATIONS WANTED
OF
ICE BY THE CARGO,
WINE AND PURE SPIRITS,
SHEETS AND SHEETING,
FLANNEL AND TOWELING,
MOSQUITO NETTING.

SEND TO THE CARE OF
THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Vice-President.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.
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ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. Army.
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WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
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CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEWBERY, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MAISON DOREE, fearing that the public has misunderstood the announcement in the papers of the opening of his house, begs leave to notify those who have already favored him with their patronage, and the public generally, that the "PRIVATE ROOMS" in his house *are exclusively for families or dinner parties to order*.

In the meantime thanking the public for the numerous calls received since the opening, he will assure them that no pains will be spared to give to the "Maison Doree" such a respectable reputation that all good company and families will find themselves at home.
F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., (Union-square

MILITARY.

Camp Hamilton, Va., near Fortress Monroe, July 16, 1861.

GENTLEMEN.—THE NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of Company G, Fifth Regiment, Advance Guard (Duryee's Zouaves,) by the Committee tender their thanks to the President and Directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, for their sympathy and thoughtful kindness, in sending, through their friend and associate, our much-respected Captain (Abr'm Denike,) the many luxuries and comforts we have received from them. The recollection of such generosity of friends in New-York, cheers us on in the performance of our duties, and we sincerely trust that our future record will show that we are worthy of their remembrance.

Committee. { CHAS. W. WRIGHT, 1st Serg't.
RALPH E. PRIME, 4th Serg't.

To President and Directors of Mechanics, and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—THE MEMBERS and ex-members of this Regiment at present in the City are requested to meet at the Armory of Company A, Lafayette Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception of the Regiment on its return to New-York.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.—RECRUITS are wanted for this new regiment, in which all the line officers are members of the New-York Seventh. None but respectable, intelligent, healthy men, need apply, at the head-quarters, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, day or evening.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—THE HEAD-QUARTERS of Capt. KILPATRICK'S Mounted Rifles have been removed from No. 594 to No. 632 Broadway. This Company leaves for Fortress Monroe on Wednesday or Thursday, of this week. Their uniforms are now being issued. A few more recruits will be received at Head-quarters.

WANTED.—BANDSMEN FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—Three tenors, one clarionet, and two buglers. Apply immediately, at Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway. By order,
J. M. DAVIES, Major Fifth Regiment.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and **DANIEL DREW,** plaintiffs, against the **NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY** and **JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH** and **WILLIAM T. HOOKER,** Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants —Summons for a money demand on contract (Com, not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je26-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against **NATHAN T. CARRYL,** late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against **WILLIAM LEOPOLD,** late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. —Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS, }
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against **PETER HUGHES,** late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against **HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL,** late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN M. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against **ANSON BAKER,** late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against **CARLYSLE F. WEEKS,** late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STACRH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. ☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED —free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chlooroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PONEY FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PURE Andalusian pony, five years old; has been used by a young lady; perfectly broke to saddle, kind, gentle, and warranted sound. Can be seen at Disbrow's Riding School, 5th-av. and 39th-st.; will be sold cheap.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON Lodge, No. 191, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., at 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, 25th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late worthy brother, Joseph Harrison. By order of the W. M.
J. J. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—THE TWENTY-eighth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the Beta Chapter, at Yale College, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861. An oration will be delivered on Wednesday P. M., by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 68c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in style, or as thorough waitress; would take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or waitress in a hotel; has always lived in private families; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 10, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 451 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable young woman; is competent and trustworthy; recommended by a Brooklyn family, where she has lived six years; can sew on machine; will assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country; values a steady home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a capable young woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, and assist in the washing, or seamstress only; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and childrens' dresses beautifully; good disposition and willing; no objection to country; wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c. —Wanted, a situation by a steady girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress, or would mind an invalid lady; has no objection to the country; has 5 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 80 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation in a private family by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or would do general housework; can be well recommended from her last place in this City. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an English Protestant girl, lately arrived, to take care of children, and to do plain sewing and chamberwork. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 Sullivan-st., or address A. M. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as a first-class meat and pastry cook, or will cook and assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker, understands cooking in all its branches; good disposition and very obliging; best City references; no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Good City reference can be given as to character and ability, if required; or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, if such could be obtained. Call for two days, at No. 89 Greenwich-av., between 12th and Bank sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent person. She understands French and American cooking, and going to market; would assist in the washing if required, no objection to go to the country for the Summer. City references. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; would go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 445 10th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry, and all kinds of deserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Inquire at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, game, gravies, soups, &c. is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c. Has good reference. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 324 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook. Understands meats, soups jellies, baking and pastry. Also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. To be seen two for days at No. 118, 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH, meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience, best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, makes jellies and jams, no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. Call at No. 11 4th-st. second-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, can come well recommended from her last place. Inquire at No. 347 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook, no objection to assist in washing. Call at No 118 7th-av., to be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all about baking, has no objections to do general housework in a small private family, or is capable of doing chamberwork, the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as good, plain cook, is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 22d-st., (top floor, front room,) between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN OF good experience, a situation as cook and laundress or laundress alone, can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style, no objection to the country; good reference. Inquire at No. 9 6th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference given at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION, AS GOOD, plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family, in the country or City. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 45 5th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker, can make good butter, can also wash and iron in a superior manner, is quick at her work; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., near the corner of 7th-av. The best of reference given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, having several years' reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, waiting, nursing, sewing, or anything. No charge now to employers, at No. 294 4th-av., where a large number of the best servants in this City are waiting for situations, at low wages, in City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A most excellent young woman, with best City reference, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker, makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a splendid laundress, is willing and obliging; wages very low; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation, in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework, understands milking; is willing to make herself generally useful, has fifteen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, with the best City reference. Call at No. 86 West 44th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will do chamberwork; lived seven years in last place; can give best of references. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted, by a highly respectable English woman, employment as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all family sewing; would work by the day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, smart, sober and honest, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; has is also a good butter maker; has reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A person fully competent to take charge of her house, and willing to assist in any light duties. The best of reference required as to character and capability. Address HOME, South Orange Post-office, with name and residence, for the remainder of the week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a highly respectable Scotch woman with some plain, unassuming elderly person, male or female, where she could do the work herself; best of City reference. Call on or address Mrs. MORRISON, No. 186 Henry-st., near Jefferson.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork, or washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 267 West 2[illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second story, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl wishes a situation in a respectable family to do housework. Good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 349 9th-st., near the corner of Avenue C.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for this day (Tuesday) at No. 54 Prince-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman who has lately landed from the old country, who is willing and able to do general housework, and has lived out with respectable families in the old country; is willing to make herself general ly useful. Wages not such an object as a home. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 68, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, dress and cloak making; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress, and would assist with the chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; has good City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the shirt-store No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling. Apply at No. 149 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling; best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 39th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country; would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young American Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in any kind of up-stairs work; can furnish good reference; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A MOST excellent young woman, with three years' City reference from her present employer, wishes a situation as nurse and first-class seamstress; cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' and childrens' dresses in first-class style; good disposition; very neat and obliging; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call or send at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation in either of the above capacities; has been twenty months in her last place, or will do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation to take care of a baby, and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 141 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS lost her baby, three month old, wishes a baby to nurse in her own house; can give the best of reference from the family she got married out of. Call at No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO has lost her baby, three months old, wishes a baby in her own house to nurse. Call at No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow wishes a situation as wet nurse; has lost her baby, three weeks old; can be well recommended. Can be seen all week at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble young woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to make herself generally useful; will assist at chamberwork; no objections to country; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; understands a little about hairdressing, has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 20th-st., front room, third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can operate good on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would travel as nurse or lady's maid, is never seasick, good City reference. Call or address, for one week, No. 88 West 59th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and children's maid, by one who is competent to cut and fit; the best of City reference given, by calling at No. 238 East 19th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, &C.—WANTED, a situation as family seamstress, invalid nurse, or would take charge of a house where there are no small children, by a respectable woman, in City or country; is fully competent in any of the above duties, and has 16 months' City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 3[illegible]2 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Apply at No 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as waitress; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 6 East 35th-st. Wages not so much an object as a home.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO very competent Protestant girls, situations, the one as first-class waitress; the other as chambermaid and laundress or seamstress; both understand their business perfectly; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a girl who advertises from her present place for a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist in taking care of children; would not object to go into the country with a family for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

A WIDOW LADY—HAVING A DAUGHTER 13 years old, wishes a place for her in the country, where she will be treated as one of the family; is an American, board and clothing, with some schooling, required for her services; is smart and intelligent. Address Mrs. WILSON, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, to suit the times, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., excellent female servants, civil and willing, at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready. N. B.—Orders for servants by mail promptly attended to.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS OUGHT to go to the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. German and other help daily for City and country.
OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to work in a vegetable garden if required; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M'C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and can produce two years' first-class references from his last employer. Address M. H., at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, as coachman, or to do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has very good recommendations from his last employer. Address C. O. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation is wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener; he is a first-rate driver and understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is also a good gardener; understands the care of a garden in all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to go in the country to work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; wages not so much the object as a good home. Call or address to No. 93 Gould-st., Brooklyn, for WILLIAM GLEMORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS superintendent of a farm, by a young man who understands landscape gardening, horticulture, and the raising of stock. Address H., Box No. 2,388, New-York Post-office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A man with six years' reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is also a judicious driver and good plain gardener. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as gardener; understands his business; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; can be recommended as sober and steady; can keep a gentleman's place in order. Has good recommendations from his last employer. Address E. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its various branches—the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; has lived with his last employer eight years. Address C. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class gardener, understands the care of fruit, flowers, &c.; can give the best of references as to capacity, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming and the care of horses; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family: can give good reference. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 114 Centre-st.

AS ASSISTANT-GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a young man, lately from Ireland, a situation as assistant-gardener, or farm hand. Can be seen for two days at No 254 East 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a first-rate waiterman, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to go to any part of the country, and can produce the best of City reference. Any family requiring such will find him trustworthy and obliging. Apply for three days, at No. 902 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., in the drug store, for W. L.

AS WAITER OR BODY-SERVANT.—A first-class colored waiter or body-servant, with good City references as to competency, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, to go a short distance in the country, must be a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire from 9 to 10 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at No. 427 4th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two Protestant servants, in a small family, one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. Both must be first-class servants with good references, and be willing to make themselves useful. Apply at 2 East 23d-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A RESPECTable, unassuming man, sober, truthful, and industrious—a worker, not talker—possessed of a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and whose discharges will corroborate the foregoing necessary qualifications—may probably hear of immediate employment by addressing COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,865 Post-office, giving name and address of last employer, with the necessary inquiry can be made before answer is returned to applicant.

A GROOM, GARDENER, &c., WANTED.— A smart, active young man, whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny in regard to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct, is wanted to take care of horses and cows, to assist the gardener, and make himself generally useful at a country seat a few miles from the City. A long residence with his employers will best attest his fitness for the situation now offered. Address "LONG ISLAND," Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE PHYSICIAN IN A PUBlic institution in this City. One acquainted with compounding medicines and putting up prescriptions preferred. Salary moderate. Testimonials as to character and ability required. Address Box No. 4,214, New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, family washing to do at her own residence, or would go out to do day work; is a first-rate laundress, and can give five years' reference. Call, or address No. 93 Gold-st., Brooklyn, or No. 118 Mulberry-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 35 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 25 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

A HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, new, tasty, and well built, with one acre of land; price $3,500, worth $5,000. The location can scarcely be surpassed for beauty and for convenience of access. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or of P. FAYARDO, near South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION IS now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by JAMES SMELLIE, No. 29 Cedar-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board in the country, within one hour's ride of this City, where are there are no other boarders; it must be convenient to a steamboat landing or a railroad station; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. TAYLOR, Box No 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

TO FARMERS.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board at a farm-house where there are no other boarders. The place must be accessible at all hours, and not be over 1 or 1½ hours from the lower part of New-York. Address, without delay, giving full particulars, RURAL, Box No 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, good country board at a farm house, within a convenient distance of New-York City. Address, stating price, with full particulars, H. L. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

WANTED.—COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD PLAIN and cheap farmhouse preferred, and near water, for a lady and two children. Address, with terms and stating location, S. B. MATHEWS, No. 162 Clinton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SHORT distance from the City, for a young girl, (orphan,) aged 15 years. Address, stating price, &c., A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.— Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Terms for a gentleman and wife $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also a single room, with or without breakfast, to let, to gentlemen only. Terms moderate, references exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE LADY WISHES board in a genteel family where there are no other boarders—a widow or single lady, living alone, preferred —between 16th and 26th sts and 5th and 7th avs. All the modern improvements. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Direct to E. B., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times, location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CITY OF NEW-York, by a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, have their own furniture; terms must be moderate, location must be on the west side, and below 23d-st.; no use for any one to answer who intend to keep other boarders. Address, for two days, A. M. J., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR several months, nice and airy room, with good board, by a French gentleman speaking very little English, especially in a private family where would be some person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate, prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st. Location good, and near Fulton ferry.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain partial board in a private family in Brooklyn; location convenient to both City Hall and Fulton Ferry. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., A. R. P., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A FEW ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Apply at house.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET AND regular habits, a nicely furnished sitting-room, and bedroom, without board, in a house where no boarders or other lodgers are received, in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 10th and 22d sts., or Brooklyn Heights preferred. Address BRITISHER, Box No 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BASEMENT AND four-story house in 38th-st., No. 88, between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the improvements. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when the proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$1.500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, by order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thoroughbred mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high. very handsome, very stylish and a fast runner; was broken expressly for the saddle, and has been used only as a saddle-horse. For further particulars inquire as above.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 141 Broadway, will be sold parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, bookcases, chamber suites, library suites, buffets, extension dining tables, and a general assortment, for cash.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual assortment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CASH capital, to join the advertiser in a profitable cash business well established, a steady young man from the country preferred, who has some knowledge of country business. For further particulars apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs, for four days.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE—first-class—for sale, and office to rent, reasonably for cash. Address, with full name, PHYSICIAN, Station O Post-office, immediately.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all eyes; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROCKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	3[illegible]
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105 steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentleman, of good abilities, desires to find board and lodging in a respectable private family, where instruction on the piano-forte would be received in full or partial payment. For particulars apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE WAS REceived from the Mayor and directed to be published in the TIMES, *Herald* and *News:*

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully beg leave to return without approval, the resolution proposing to pay A. R. Lawrence, Jr., five hundred and eleven dollars and two cents, for alleged services as Counsel to the Board of Supervisors.

By the ninth section of the act entitled "an act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York," passed April 15, 1857, it is enacted that "The Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be the legal adviser of the said Board of Supervisors and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be fixed by said Board, not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars per annum."

I know of no law by which this Board has authority to select other counsel than that thus provided for. I am aware that the Counsel to the Corporation may indicate associate counsel to appear as the counsel to the Supervisors, but there is nothing in the papers now presented to me which shows that Mr. Lawrence acted in pursuance of such authority. For this reason and for others not necessary now to state, I return the resolution without approval.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES on valuable improved property (given for the purchase money,) out of the City, for a stock of goods to the amount of from $12,000 to $20,000. Parties having stocks of goods to dispose of in this way can meet with a good opportunity. Address D., Box F, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M., Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M., Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M. for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7 15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return....$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return....60
To Patterson's Grove and return....60
To Port Monmouth and return....40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock, Spring-st., 7¾, Broome-st., E. R., 8¼, Peck-slip, 8½, Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT—FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, at 3½ P. M., match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names double team *Ethan Allen*, and his running mate *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, to harness. A good day, and a good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—In this race, *Flora*, instead of going to wagon, as she did when beaten by *Ethan* on the 15th, in the extraordinary time of 2:22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

Special train for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return immediately after the race.

Excursion tickets, to go and return, 35 cents; single tickets, 20 cents.

James-slip Ferry, at 2 P. M., will connect with the train. Also, 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes.

Stages from 34th-st. Ferry will be in attendance on the day of the race.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs Hayes & Tompkins, New-York. Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
With superb performance at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., by
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
Whose surprising feats and tricks of Natural Magic and Legerdemain have astonished every beholder.

To be seen at all hours, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, and OTHER BEARS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT.
GRAND MILITARY DRAMA.
By Robert Jones, Esq.
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR
THE REBELLION IN '61.

Tim Donnovan (an Irish Volunteer)........Mr. Florence
Jerusha (a Yankee Vivandiere)........Mrs. Florence
PADDY MILES' BOY.
Paddy Miles........Mr. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,
No. 720 Broadway,
facing the New-York Hotel.
Mr. DE CORDOVA
begs to announce that he will recite
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 24,
and every evening until further notice,
AT THE ABOVE HALL,
his new
HISTORICAL POEM:
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
illustrated by
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
of the
PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN,
After designs by
Several of the most eminent American Artists,
AND WITH APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

PROGRAMME OF THE VIEWS:
"The Star Spangled Banner"—four designs, by Darley.
Fort Sumter during the Bombardment, from Fort Moultrie.
The Fort on Fire.
Sumter after the Bombardment.
Anderson, the Hero of Sumter.
Attack on the Massachusetts Troops in the Streets of Baltimore.
The Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. on their way to embark for the Seat of War.
Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, "The Old Man at the Capital."
Portrait of Col. Ellsworth.
The Seventy-ninth Highlanders.
Departure of the Garibaldi Guard.
Duryee's Zouaves at Fortress Monroe.
Portrait of the late Col. Vosburgh, of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.
The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. in the Trenches at Arlington Heights.
Allegorical Tableaux, after a design by Nehlig.

The Alexandre organ used in this entertainment is from Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway.

The music arranged and performed by Mr. VAN OECKLEN.

Every attention has been paid to the securing of proper ventilation.

The entertainment under the direction of Mr. B. FRODSHAM.

N. B.—This Poem is copyright.

Admission 25 cents—reserved seats 50 cents. Box-office open from 9 A. M. till noon. Doors opened at 7¼ o'clock, and the entertainment will commence at 8 precisely.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
ONLY MINSTREL BAND IN THE CITY.
House spacious, well ventilated and cool.
Programme interspersed with new ballads.
Local hits, laughable interludes and mock opera.
GEO. CHRISTY and his inimitable Band of Comedians.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Will give a MATINEE CONCERT
On WEDNESDAY, July 24, commencing at 2 o'clock,
At the Hotel St. Julien,
Grant-st., Staten Island.
Tickets....25 cents.
And at Stuyvesant Institute, New-York, in the Evening, as usual.

A LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT Fort Hamilton, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held inside the Fort, on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 23 and 24. Admission Free. Cars run to the gates of the Fort every 15 minutes, from Fulton and Hamilton Ferries. Steamer *Naushon* leaves Pier No. 4, North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Also, steamer *Keyport*, from Robinson st., at 4 P. M. Parts of the First, Third, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments, and two bands of music, are now in camp and stationed at the Fort, adding to the usual attractions of the place.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 3d-av. cars and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Mattano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.
ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45, P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset. 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., 4:25 and 6.25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPERIOR refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

life, or else sent home, where they will no longer be in the way of those who desire to do their duty.

The public must bear in mind this very large class of troops, when the list of killed, wounded and *missing* comes to be published. There must have been at least a thousand from the various regiments who thus ran away, and who will not be on hand to answer to their names when the muster roll of their regiments is called. Their number must be deducted from the aggreate, in order to determine the real number of casualties.

I am told that a regiment of Southern Cavalry, called the Black Guards, from their riding black horses, received the special attention of the Fire Zouaves, who emptied a great number of their saddles before they were themselves cut up.

Capt. Giles, of the Sixty-ninth, who lives at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, had as narrow an escape as a man could well have. One bullet grazed and left its mark upon his windpipe, and another grazed the top of his head. Both marked without breaking the skin.

The treatment of our wounded by the rebels is reported as having been brutal to the last degree. Several soldiers assert that they saw them repeatedly draw their knives and cut the throats of our men as they lay upon the ground. Others stabbed them with their bayonets and inflicted every conceivable indignity upon them. In charging up the hill on the Warrenton road they set fire to the house used as a hospital for our men, some of whom escaped the flames by getting through the windows. A Massachusetts man passing a wounded rebel stopped and gave him water, but had not gone five rods when he saw him trying to stab another wounded man lying by his side. Such brutality would disgrace savages.

Gen. McClellan has been sent for to come to Washington immediately. It is conjectured that as he outranks McDowell, he will be put in command of the Department of Northern Virginia.

R.

BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

INSTANCES OF COWARDICE AND HEROISM—THE BATTLE-GROUND BY MOONLIGHT—A SCENE OF ENCHANTMENT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE AFFRAY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Centreville, Saturday Night, 10 o'clock, July 20, 1860.

We are on the eve of a great battle. Orders have been issued by Gen. McDowell for the columns to move at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning—each man leaving his blanket, haversack, &c., and taking three days' rations. The orders prescribing the several points at which the attack is to be made have been communicated to the Colonels and commanding officers. Each understands precisely what he is expected to do, and, so far as I am aware, all seem ready and determined to do it.

A very serious difficulty has arisen from the fact that the time for which several of the regiments enlisted expired, or is held by them to have expired, to-day; and some of them insist upon retiring from the field. Among them, I regret to say, is the Eighth Regiment of New-York Militia, Col. Lyon. They were mustered into the National service on the 25th of April, but as they were ready, and tendered themselves on the 20th, they insist that their term of three months must be dated from that day. Unless I am greatly mistaken, military usage is against them; but the point is one which ought to have been authoritatively settled long ago. Col. Lyon this morning wrote to Gen. McDowell, stating the fact, and claiming for his men the right to retire. Every possible appeal has been made to the regiment not to desert the Army on the very eve of an engagement, but I am sorry to say that it has not been properly seconded by the officers. Even those of them who profess a willingness to remain are exceedingly anxious that the men should be allowed to act upon their own opinions. I learn that, for two or three weeks past, there has been a good deal of disaffection in the regiment, and very many of both officers and men have shown a disinclination to go forward. They ought not to have postponed their decision until the very eve of the most important action of the whole war, thus far. They have a battery, with some 80 horses, which they are determined to take with them. This, I trust, the General will not in any case permit. I hope, indeed, that the regiment will decide not to inflict upon the Empire State, nor to incur for themselves, the disgrace and ignominy which will inevitably follow such a movement as they threaten to make.

Some of the Massachusetts regiments, among them the Fifth, Col. Lawrence, are similarly situated,—but I understand they claim the *right to remain*, if a battle is expected. Nothing can be more admirable than the spirit and conduct of the Massachusetts men thus far. One or two of their sick and wounded, in hospital here, learning that there was to be an action to-morrow, have begged to be permitted to rejoin their regiments,—declaring their ability to do duty, and their disgust and aversion at the thought of being left behind. One of them begs to be taken in a baggage-wagon, that he may, at least, be within reach of his comrades. While in the woods, in the action at Bull's Run, on Thursday, they stood their ground admirably. Their Colonel (Wells) went in with them, and was just as much exposed as the men. He says that one of them had just raised his rifle to fire, when a shot struck and shattered his right arm. He handed his gun to his comrade, and asked him to fire it for him.

A great many incidents are told of the action in the woods, which may or may not be true. Two of our Fire Zouaves, who strayed away from their own camp, went into the woods with the Massachusetts Regiment, wholly on their own hook. They wandered about cooly, seeking some one to fire at. One of them, seeing a rebel behind a tree, deliberately walked up to him, followed him round the tree, and shot him. It is said that the other crossed the ravine, and bayonetted a man at the guns of the battery—but, as I did not see it done, I take the liberty to doubt. Everybody says, however, that they behaved well, and that the regiment deserves a good place in the action to-morrow. They will certainly do good service if they have a chance.

This is one of the most beautiful nights that the imagination can conceive. The sky is perfectly clear, the moon is full and bright, and the air as still as if it were not within a few hours to be disturbed by the roar of cannon and the shouts of contending men. I am quartered at the extreme end of the village, towards the north. An hour ago I rode back to Gen. McDowell's head-quarters, a mile and a half distant, at the foot of a sloping hill, along and beyond which the ten or fifteen regiments are encamped. As I rose over the crest of the hill, and caught a view of the scene in front, it seemed a picture of enchantment. The bright moon cast the woods which bound the field into deep shadows, through which the camp-fires shed a clear and brilliant glow. On the extreme right, in the neighborhood of the Fire Zouaves, a party were singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and from the left rose the sweet strains of a magnificent band, intermingling opera airs, like the beautiful serenade of "Don Pasquale," with the patriotic bursts of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." From far beyond the woods which bound the field came the hum of the hosts encamped in the extreme rear. The great mass of the Army is here, though four or five regiments are thrown far out on the roads in the other direction. Everything here is quiet, save the sounds of the music and the occasional shout of a soldier, or the lowing of the cattle, whose dark forms spot the broad meadow in the rear.

The rebels are in full force about four miles off, along the range of hills which bound the brook called Bull's Run. This is the real defence of Manassas Junction, and no pains have been spared to erect solid works which cover the entire front of their extended line. For a distance of six or eight miles they have fortified very strongly every defensible point. At the place where the action of Thursday occurred, the rebels have planted two or three new batteries, and, as can plainly be seen with glasses from an advanced position, they have collected very heavy reinforcements. On the road approaching Manassas, from a point further north, they have also planted batteries and mined a stone bridge, by which an intervening stream is crossed, so that it can be blown up as soon as our troops approach.

I do not intend to commit the possible indiscretion of revealing the means by which these obstacles will be overcome, if they are overcome at all; but everything is claimed to have been done which science and wise precaution can accomplish to open the way.

It is now 11 o'clock. I have been very kindly furnished with a saddle-horse by Major Wadsworth, and shall join the General's staff at 3 o'clock. What will happen to-morrow I hope to be able to tell you in my next.

H. J. R.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE EVENTS PRECEDING AND SUCCEEDING THE BATTLE.

Washington, Sunday, July 21, 1861.

Yesterday, when upon a single oral information I ventured to criticise the ill-conducted demonstration at Bull's Run, I was only lead to do it by the awkwardness of the movement, such as it appeared at the first glance. I was not then aware that this gross mistake proceeded from the fact, that a subordinate officer had taken upon himself to engage a battle with an invisible enemy, whom he knew to be concealed somewhere, without any knowledge as to its number and the strength of its intrenchments. This circumstance does not make this engagement look a bit better; for if it exonerates the Commander-in-Chief, it proves that subordination and military skill does not prevail among certain of our officers, precisely in the ranks of those where the public expects to find them.

According to the information I have been able to gather, it seems that when the division of Gen. Tyler came out from the route coming from Centreville, it entered into a wheat field, lined at its extremity with an undulating wood, girded all along by a small ravine. Arrived at a certain distance, some rare shots came from that point, as if to show that the enemy concealed beneath its impenetrable recesses was not numerous. However, Gen. Tyler had been advised previously that a masked battery was placed in that direction, and prudence which is also a part of the tactics of war, ought to have made him cautious in his advance towards the wood. He at first sent a few horsemen on a neighboring hill, exposing them purposely to the enemy's fire, so as to ascertain the number and position of its batteries. Unfortunately, this move, good in itself, was followed by another one quite incomprehensible. As Gen. Tyler's Division was advancing, this General ordered four or five regiments to be placed in front of the enemy's hidden retreat, thus exposing them to receive its entire fire. Then, at a given time, and after a few cannon shots had been exchanged, several companies, led by Col. Richardson, rushed into the wood in order to dislodge the rebels, none of whom had yet made their appearance. This act of imprudent rashness was attended by the most serious consequences. Our battery ceased its fire, the infantry laid down their arms, and during a certain time we remained in a complete inactivity, till our men, decimated by a raking fire, came out and fell back upon the Second Michigan and Sixty-ninth Volunteers, which had been left outside. Such blunderings as these are hardly credible. There is no need to be a prophet to know that they will have for effect to lessen the confidence the public professes for our civilian officers, and worse, that of the soldiers. To give you an illustration of this,—after the Massachusetts men who had born the brunt of the battle, went out of the woods, they exclaimed in the presence of several persons, "Give us officers and we will take the batteries!" These words speak volumes; they give you the key of the situation. Our army wants good officers!

But the most unfortunate occurrence of the day, if true, is undoubtedly the news we have just received of the junction of Gen. Johnston with the Commander-in-chief of the rebels, Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas. This movement is calculated to delay our success for the present, counteracts Gen. McDowell's plan, and places our Army in the ridiculous position of passing from the offensive to the defensive just as it begins to move. It seems that by means of false demonstrations upon Gen. Patterson's line, Gen. Johnston has caused him to believe that his Army was always facing his; and availing himself of this belief, he has, by an adroit manœuvering succeeded in escaping his sight, and reaching Manassas Junction. If this news is confirmed, you may look upon it as the most serious check we have yet experienced since the beginning of the campaign.

It is said that Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is leaving to-day for the West, to take command of his brigade. Secession seems to be on the increase in that quarter, hence his hurry.

Philanthropy, a virtue which is to be found in all classes and is practiced by the lowly as well as the great, has just found a new adept in the person of Mr. Fay, Mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts. That worthy citizen has just left the city whose Chief Magistrate he was, to come and take care of the sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him, I believe, some metallic beds, and other implements used in hospitals. I have no doubt that his presence here will be highly appreciated by all, especially with the brave Massachusetts boys, to whose service he has devoted himself.

Sunday Evening—12 o'clock at night.

On Sunday evening, all the able-bodied inhabitants of Washington went out doors to look after the persons who had, in the morning, been on the other side of the Potomac, to get news from our Army. At an early hour in the afternoon, you could see, already, groups of persons standing at the corners of the streets leading to the ferry-boat, on the stoops of the hotels, in the neighborhood of the Departments—in a word, in every place where news was most accessible. Curiosity, it is said, is the mother of invention, and works upon the imagination as strongly as a romance. I had an evidence of this from the number of reports I heard in all directions. At 5 o'clock P. M., I was in possession of the long list of contradictory news hawked about by the newsmongers of this city, which would have put to shame the fertile genius of an Arabian tale-writer. According to this news, our Army was outflanked; Gen. Lee was threatening Washington, and McDowell, surrounded by a circle of bayonets, had nothing else to do but to surrender at discretion. Another report said that we had taken Bull's Run Batteries, in the morning, but that they were retaken by the rebels in the afternoon; Johnston, Beauregard and Lee were concentrated, with 80,000 men, at Manassas; and, as God was on the side of the big battalions, we were likely to be whipped in the conflict. From the character of this rumor, it was easy to see that they had been begotten and spread by the Secessionists, who infect this city, and would rejoice, if they dared, over our defeat.

Later in the evening, however, we learned that the War Department had received dispatches announcing that three of the rebel batteries were taken, and that the New-York Firemen Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, the Seventy-ninth and Thirteenth Regiments had shown in the attacks of these batteries as much *entrain* as French soldiers. From that moment you could see hope and joy beam upon the faces of the inhabitants of this city, the Secessionists excepted. It was evident, from their countenances, that the heart of the nation was suspended by a mysterious and sympathetic thread over the battle-field of Manassas. The satisfaction caused by the storming of Bull's Run was partially alloyed by some further dispatches received by the War Department, later in the evening, announcing that Heintzelman's brigade had met with some reverses.

It is 12 at night. The doors of several private citizens are still opened. Afar off the faint rolling of the drums of the regiments, hastening towards Gen. McDowell's head-quarters is heard. The city is awake, but silent. Few persons, if any, will sleep this night. The rumbling on the pavements of wagons going to the camps, the trampling of the courier's horse galloping in the Avenue, and the conversations in the streets, is all that is heard. At 1 o'clock in the morning a regiment passes under my window. It is the Fifth, which I saw within this afternoon defiling on the other side of the Potomac. As it passes before Willard's Hotel, three cheers are exchanged between the civilians and the soldiers. The voice of the officers urge their men on. The regiment takes its run down Pennsylvania-avenue. I soon lose sight of it.

Monday Morning, July 22, 1861.

If the telegraph is as much frightened as the newsmongers who are hawking about news in the streets of Washington, you must by this time believe that Gen. McDowell has been routed, and that Washington is on the eve of being taken. Do not trust any of these rumors. True, two or three divisions of our Army—Burnside's, Heintzelman's and Richardson's—have experienced heavy losses—the consequence of which has been to urge them to retreat. But the *corps d'armée* is intact at Centreville. Consequently the panic caused by this encounter amounts to nothing else but a repulse by the rebels of a wing of our Army. It is not a defeat—still less a rout; it is a check.

The streets are full of soldiers belonging to the divisions alluded to. They are said to be fragments of the regiments who have been cut to pieces. As they are marching on towards the Department, it is difficult to address them questions. However, I take hold of a Fire Zouave, who tells me that they could have driven the enemy back had they been well supported by Sherman's Battery, whose fire was not to be compared to that of the rebels. His opinion was that if the artillery had been well served we could have been victorious. He says that what our troops had to suffer most of were cavalry charges. The rebels have drilled their negroes, and made excellent horsemen of them. He and his companions had to contend against a squadron entirely composed of black people. His regiment had suffered a great deal. In his opinion, out of eleven hundred Fire Zouaves six hundred only are alive.

Col. Burnside came in town this evening, and after an interview of a quarter of an hour with Gen. Mansfield returned to join his Brigade. His hat and coat were riddled by balls and his face grimed with dust. He did not say a word to the persons who obstructed his passage in the lobby of Willard's Hotel.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning republishes an article borrowed from a Louisiana paper, giving an account of the fortifications at Manassas Junction. If that account is true, it was a folly on the part of our Generals to attack, with an incomplete artillery and an unorganized army, a fortification which would baffle the efforts of the best European troops. I beg leave to call your attention to it.

⁂

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The following private dispatch has been placed at our disposal:

Washington, Tuesday, July 23—12 M.

Col. Corcoran is still missing up to this hour (12 M.,) and Lieut. Bagley, Col. Sherman's Aid-de-Camp is also missing. Col. Corcoran was wounded and is probably taken prisoner.

Lieut.-Col. Nugent is not killed as reported. A great many of the Sixty-ninth are still missing.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 23.

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that Gen. Johnson left Winchester on Thursday noon. He reached Manassas during the battle, 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick to the number of 1,800.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. Johnson and Col. Hunter were both killed at Manassas. It was also rumored, but not certain, that Gen. Jackson was also killed.

There had been great sickness and numerous deaths at Winchester. The slaughter of the Confederates at Manassas is represented as very great.

Messengers sent here from Manassas, represent the Army as in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down.

The suffering at Winchester was very great. Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was $1 a pound.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

Cairo, Ill., Tuesday, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is currently reported that Watkins, with 2,000 men, is encamped within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed.

Claib Jackson and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

An attack on Bird's Point is threatened.

At Memphis the loss of the rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 22, *via* Baltimore, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. Whitney, Quartermaster's Sergeant, of the Vermont Regiment, was shot this morning by some rebels at Newport's News. With two others, he was in search of a strayed bullock not far from the camp. His body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An infernal machine, intended by the Confederates to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads, washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction. This is the second attempt of the kind, and one of the atrocious methods of warfare employed by the high-minded chivalry. It landed within a few rods of Floyd's House.

The *Roanoke* steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine, Florida. During her cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the name of which we have not been able to learn. The crew escaped to shore in small boats.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes.

A heavy gale from the southeast is prevailing.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it Floyd's gun will be moved to a position where it can be brought to bear upon Sewall's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted.

Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch dated last (Monday) evening, stating that Senator Wade has arrived at Washington. He left two Divisions of the Army at Centreville. The enemy remained within their intrenchments. Gen. Tyler had thrown up intrenchments at Centreville. There was no prospect of an attack. Gov. Sprague spiked the battery of the Rhode Island Regiment on the field. George P. Putnam, of New-York, slept at Fairfax on Sunday night, and in the morning walked to Alexandria with 150 army wagons. The main body of the Army was then resting at Centreville.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Boston, Tuesday, July 23.

The departure of the Twelfth Regiment, to-night, was an occasion to be remembered. It was quite dusk when the troops reached the wharf from Fort Warren, still the streets through which they passed on their way to the railway station were thronged with men, women and children. The cheering along the whole line was enthusiastic and prolonged, and the house fronts were whitened with waving handkerchiefs. There has been no such demonstration here since the reception of Daniel Webster in 1852. The personal salutations to Col. Webster, the prayers for his success, the cries of "Good bye, Col. Bryan," the cordial shouts of friends to the soldiers, as they marched past, showed a depth of feeling never before equalled.

The regiment left the dépôt at a little after 4 o'clock, *en route* for Washington, *via* New-York and Philadelphia.

A CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 23.

A captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived here this morning, and received at the dépôt quite an ovation. The crowd took him on their shoulders, cheering to the utmost. His name could not be ascertained.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, July 23.

The Convention passed a resolution this morning, by a vote of 45 to 21, declaring the office of President of the Convention, held by Gen. Sterling Price at the last session, vacant.

Gen. Robert Wilson, the former Vice-President, was unanimously elected President. He is a staunch Union man.

A motion was made to declare the office of door-keeper vacant, as he was a Union man at the last session of the Convention, but has since edited a secession paper.

Uriel Wright made a violent disunion speech, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary, despotic, and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denouncing the Union leaders in St. Louis and the State.

The matter was referred to a Committee of Three.

A Committee of Seven—one from each Congressional District—was elected, whose duty it is to report to the Convention what action they deem advisable in the present distracted condition of the State. The following gentlemen were elected from the First to the Seventh Congressional District:

Messrs. Broadhead, Henderson, W. H. Hall, W. P. Hall, W. Douglass, Henrichs and Boydy.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Gov. Stewart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of the State has expatriated itself.

He spoke in favor of the Convention going to work to fill the vacancy. Referred to the Committee of seven appointed this A. M.

On motion the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Monday, July 22.

By a special messenger, just arrived, we learn the following:

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, of the 18th, Maj. Van Horn's command of U. S. Reserve, Home Guards, of this place, numbering 170 men, was attacked by 500 rebels, under Capt. Duncan, three miles north of Harrisville. The fight lasted four hours, during which time a continued fire was kept up on both sides. At 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, the rebels withdrew, leaving the U. S. troops victorious. The loss of the rebels was 14 killed, including two officers and several wounded, while that of the United States forces was only one killed.

At 12 o'clock the United States troops continued their march, crossing Grand River, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river in consequence of high water.

Major Van Horn left this city on the 17th for the purpose of reinforcing Major Dean, now holding West Point, Missouri, with a small force, he having routed 1,000 rebels at that place.

Major Van Horn's command was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flag-staff at 2 o'clock, never giving way an inch, nor removing the flag till after the rebels withdrew. The enemy endeavored to flank them on the left with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force under Capt. Butler.

RHODE ISLAND MOVING.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD SOLDIERS, ETC.

Providence, Tuesday, July 23.

Lieutenant-Gov. Arnold has issued a proclamation, paying a tribute to our dead soldiers, and calling for the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning in Market Square to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble its exertions in support of the Government. Mayor Knight presided and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. L. A. Jenckes, Rev. Dr. Sears, Hon. C. A. Updike, Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Caswell, Bishop McFarland, A. Payne, Gov. Hoppin, Hon. Thomas Davis, P. A. Sennatt, Dr. Wayland, Ex-Mayor Rodman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Keyers and Gov. Arnold.

Following is the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in full:

"All hearts are bowed in sorrow at the disastrous result of the battle of the 21st inst., at Bull's Run, Va.

"The National arms have sustained a temporary defeat. This reverse is the more sad to us that it is accompanied by the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, who held the honor of Rhode Island second only to their love of country.

"Col. John S. Slocum, Major Sullivan Ballou, Capts. Levi Tower and Samuel J. Smith, and Lieut. Thos. Foy, of the Second Regiment, and Lieut. Henry A. Prescott, of the First Regiment, have fallen. So far as yet known, this completes the list of fatal casualties among the officers; that of the privates is not yet received.

"The State will embalm the memory of these noble men, as it preserves the fame of its heroes of Revolutionary days.

"This reverse calls for renewed and vigorous effort on the part of all loyal citizens to maintain the Federal Government.

"Therefore, I, Samuel G. Arnold, Lieutenant-Governor, do hereby call upon the good people of this State to come forward without delay, and volunteer their services in defence of the Constitution and the Laws.

"Arrangements will at once be made for the commandants of the several military companies to enroll men to serve for three years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged. Let the response to this call be prompt, decided, and such as will show that the martial spirit of our State is alike indomitable in victory or defeat.

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By his Honor's command.
John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

Boston, Tuesday, July 23.

The call for troops from Massachusetts causes great activity at the Adjutant-General's office, and the regiments will be filled up and put in marching order as soon as possible.

The Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, having been mustered out of service, were to-day escorted to the Common, where they were reviewed and addressed by Gov. Andrew. The regiment will be at once dismissed and return to their homes, but it is understood that the greater number will shortly reënlist for the war.

SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

Newburyport, Tuesday, July 23.

The schooner *Ed Lam*, from Morgaguez, arrived here this afternoon, reports that on Saturday, July 20, in lat. 37° 25′ North, long. 70° 10′ West, was chased three hours by a full-rigged privateer brig, which was undoubtedly the *Jeff. Davis*, as the vessel answers her description. The schooner being a fast sailer, and during a thunder storm got clear from her.

RETURN OF COL. DARE'S REGIMENT.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 23.

Col. Dare's Third Regiment returned home this afternoon. The regiment is to reorganize, recruit and return to serve for three years.

COL. WILCOX NOT DEAD.

Detroit, Tuesday, July 23.

A private dispatch from Manassas, *via* Richmond, says that Col. Wilcox, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, is there, a prisoner, and is but slightly wounded.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, July 22.

The enthusiastic reception of the Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, together with the immense crowds gathered to cheer the Twelfth Regiment on its departure to-night, indicates the reverse of discouragement by the late battle. Our people were never more patriotic than now.

MEETING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT—THE VALOR OF THE TROOPS PRAISED.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman, the Union Defence Committee held a meeting at their rooms in Pine-street yesterday afternoon, to consider what action was proper under the temporary reverses which have occurred. Hon. Simeon Draper presided, and called the meeting to order at 1½ o'clock P. M. The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, That the action of the citizens of New-York declaring their unalterable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union which in the month of April last gave so powerful an impulse to the loyal spirit of the country, must and will continue to exercise its influence in preserving public confidence and maintaining the power of the National Government.

Resolved, That the temporary repulse sustained by the National forces in Virginia is no sufficient cause for alarm or discouragement, but should rather stimulate every loyal citizen to renewed efforts and increased vigor in the cause of the country.

Resolved, That this Committee do not hesitate to express their conviction that the people, not only of New-York, but of every other loyal State, will continue to respond to every call made on them by the National Government for the men and means necessary to vindicate the National honor, preserve inviolate the Constitution and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That the intrepid conduct of the National troops in carrying intrenchments held by a greatly superior force, and in sustaining for hours the assaults of overwhelming reinforcements, fully justifies the confidence reposed in their valor, firmness and fidelity, and strengthens our reliance on the ultimate and triumphant success of our arms.

Charles H. Marshal expressed his regret that so many of the Committee were absent from the City. In view of the recent advices from Virginia, he regarded it as particularly unfortunate that the Government had not more promptly accepted the regiments which could have been furnished. The authorities had evidently suffered a sad reverse on account of the want of cavalry regiments, which they have been so slow to accept. The obstacles which had been thrown in their way would awaken new spirit throughout the country, and inspire fresh zeal for the prosecution of the war. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions, and their publication, as an expression of the sentiments of the Committee.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mr. Stewart and others, heartily indorsed the resolutions.

Moses H. Grinnel strongly reflected on the conduct of the Secretary of War for his tardiness or refusal to accept additional forces, when he ought to have known they would be needed. There has been no difficulty in raising men, and there was yet none, but the delay and suspense occasioned by the refusal of the Secretary to coöperate promptly with the citizens, had been one of the chief embarrassments in the way. Mr. Marshall and others pitched into the Secretary of the Navy for the inefficiency of the blockade.

Mr. Wetmore referred at some length to the prompt action of the City of New-York on the 20th of April last, which saved the Capital, and rescued the country from the grasp of secession conspirators. The same spirit of patriotism still animated our citizens, and they were willing to do anything for the defence of our common country in its hour of peril. Of the splendid regiments furnished by the Union Defence Committee, the lives of many of them had been laid down for their country within the last forty-eight hours. Twenty more just such regiments could be furnished if the Government would only do its duty and accept them. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while expressing our grateful appreciation of the gallant bearing of the National troops in the recent conflict, we cannot refrain from offering our sympathy and condolence with the suffering friends of the fallen in battle; their country will do justice to the memory of the dead—let the authorities do their duty by the living.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to forward copies of the same to the Governor of the State, the President, and Gen. Scott.

The Chairman announced that he had, with two members of the Committee, asked to know if there was anything which they could do to-day. The Secretary of War made the following reply:

"Washington, July 22, 1861.

Moses H. Grinnell, S. Draper and Alex. Hamilton:

In reply to telegram will say—Cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our fortune of yesterday. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible Army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left for the Capital, and our works on the south bank of the Potomac are being well manned with reinforcements. *The Capital is safe.*

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The meeting adjourned at 2½ o'clock P. M., to meet at 2 o'clock to-day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

From the latest news in the City we hear of casualties among the following officers of the regulars: Capt. B. H. Tillinghast, of the famous First Artillery—Slemmer's and Anderson's regiment—is severely wounded. This was one of the best commandants we had. He is a New-Yorker, a graduate of West Point, and entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, in 1851. Lieut. Hitchcock, a new appointment in the Marine Corps, and a Lieut. Harrington are put down as killed.

It is worth remarking that the war excitement has been too much for the troops at Fort Hamilton. They are going over to volunteer regiments in ones and twos, and it is feared will break out *en masse* before long. They were paid off several days since, and have been toasting the "Star-Spangled Banner" until all the money is gone, and they want to earn more funds, which they wish to do at their own business—fighting. If their discharges were sent on, they would undoubtedly enlist altogether in one of the militia brigades.

Recruiting for the regulars is to be renewed with fresh vigor. Not only will all the present offices be kept open, in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere, but a dispatch from Head-quarters—said to have been written by the Secretary of War himself—yesterday, mentions the probability of a bounty being given to every man joining the regular service, as an offset to the unaccountable disposition in favor of volunteers which prevails among military aspirants. Officers sent on to recruit for the Fourteenth (new) Infantry, have opened offices in Boston, New-Haven, Hartford, Burlington, Vt., Troy, Syracuse, Elmira and Lockport.

We understand that "division drills by trumpet" are about to be ordered, as a part of general exercise, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Up to this the trumpet has been so little used, and divisions have been so seldom and so uncouthly manœuvred together, that the *file* know nothing whatever about the instrumental calls for retreat, advance, or even marching and halting.

The garrison of Governor's Island was mustered yesterday, to listen to the condemnation of a mutineer. He is a member of the First United States Infantry, and was tried by an Army General Court-martial. His sentence orders his incarceration in the State Prison for a period of ten years.

A detachment of United States sailors, recruited for the Navy at Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here yesterday, and was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

The new steamsloops being constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing rapidly. The one in the western ship-house is the furthest advanced, and will soon look ship-shape. They will both be larger than the *Iroquois*, and be equally good, it is hoped.

Advices from the Brazil Squadron to June 4 have been received. The United States Flag-ship *Congress*, 50, was about to sail for the United States, and will be due at one of our ports in a few days. It takes a heavy sailing frigate some 55 days to come from Rio Janeiro to Mew-York. The *Congress* is a first-class frigate, 1,726 tons burden, and was built at Kittery, Me., in the year 1841. She relieved the *St. Lawrence* in 1859, and on going out was reported to be lost, as indeed were all the vessels of the late Brazil squadron. When the *Congress* arrives here there will be only one small gunboat, the *Pulaski*, which was converted from Cromwell's old *Metacomet*, to look after American interests in the waters of South America. The *Pulaski*, temporarily bearing the flag of Commodore Goldsborough, had returned from a voyage to Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.

A preliminary report of the officers ordered to select vessels for blockading and chasing privateers will be sent to the Navy Department this week. Several merchant-ship builders are now altering craft for the purpose, and it is thought fifty may soon be ready for sea.

The *Fairie*, *Alexina*, *Storm King* and *Martha Post* have taken cargos of slaves on board on the Coast of Africa.

The Navy Agent says that Mr. Welles has opened offices to enlist landsmen in the Country. The Secretary stated to Congress the other day that too many landsmen were applying, and no landsmen are taken here. How can the matter be explained?

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, July 22.

John W. Tompkins, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, recently a violent Secessionist and recruiting officer of the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, city watchman. Tompkins was halloing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife on Green, but was retreating when Green shot him. The Coronor's verdict just rendered, says that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

Tompkins had been endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the midnight disturbances at the dépôt of that road.

Outsiders, not examined before the Coroner, say that Tompkins fired a pistol at Green before the latter shot him.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Capt. Christie, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, has returned to New-York on a short leave of absence, and reports Dr. Norval, of that regiment, a prisoner in the hands of the Secessionists.

The loss of the regiment is very great, having been under a severe fire for four hours.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Mrs. Thoma, Terry, child and servant, A. de la C. Munoz and lady Miss L. Munoz, Miss D. Munoz, Juan B. Sena, Mr. Laferte, P. Carrere and lady, Miss J. Carrere, Miss A. Carrere, Y. C. Guival, Mrs. F. S. Canalejo and servant, R. De Castil, Wm. Parkin, D. Domingo Marin, Jose A. Coll, F. Del Costillo, Alex. Brellif, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Roanoke, from Buenos Ayres—L. M. Gouldsborough, F. Bostfeld, O. Meyer, Samuel Ring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises... 8 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 58 | Hell Gate.... 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Bark Mary Edson, Nickerson, Marseilles, D. C. Murray.

Brigs Alice, Atwood, Point a Petre, Rogers & Rich; Peerless, Doe, Bermuda; Union, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Palmetto, Pisol, Baracoa; Ceroo, Longabardi, Bristol; Olive, Bernier, St. John, J. S. Dealey; Tyro, (Br.,) Holmes, Harbor Grace, J. S. Dealey.

Schooners Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, St. Jago, D. R. De Wolff; Whirlwind, Maicy, St. Kitts, G. L. Hatch; C. M. Carver, Pendleton, Searsport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Oswego, Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop Emily, Farnham, New-London, master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Monticello, Gillies, Fort Monroe 36 hours, having in tow prize schr. Velasco.

U. S. Revenue cutter Varina, Sands, from the Gulf, where she has been cruising for privaters, but saw none; returned for fuel and water. 15th inst., in the Gulf, spoke U. S. gunboat Albatross, cruising for privateers, but had not seen any.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & Briggs.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Graff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Confidence, Sears, Liverpool May 27, with coal to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Has had a succession of calms during passage. 12th inst., Orlando C. Wood, seaman of Yarmouth, Mass., fell from the maintopgallant-yard overboard and was lost.

Bark France, (Fr.,) Richerd, Havre 52 ds., in ballast to Lentilhon & Fesser.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa July 8, with hides, fustic, &c., to Devale & Co. Left schr. ——, for Baltimore.

Brig Roanoke, (of Baltimore,) Long, Buenos Ayres May 9, and Montevideo June 4, with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Axburg, Boston 9 ds., in ballast; will load for Gottenberg.

Schr. Velasco, (of Galveston,) Southack, Matanzas July 1, with sugar to master. 18th inst., off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Albatross and seized as a prize; was then sent to Hampton Roads, when Comdore Stringham ordered her to this port. She is under the command of prize master C. H. Blanchard, master's mate. The reason of her capture was in consequence of her hailing from a secession port and owned by a Secessionist; was towed from Hampton Roads by gunboat Monticello.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Hillsboro, N. B., 16 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had light winds and foggy weather.

Schr. Buena Vista, Phillips, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, (Br.,) Lamb, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. John Hickey, McGrath, Rondout, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Templeton, (of Calais,) Hodges, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Emma, McGuire, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou, N. S., via Salem, 8 ds., in ballast, to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Albany, with lumber, for Norwich.

Schr. Delaware, Elliot, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Seward, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Duncan, Providence, for Albany.

Brig Chas. Heath, Loud, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Tatrim, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Runyon, Mathews, Fall River, for Phila.

Schr. Whistler, Small, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. S. Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Albert Field, Phillips, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Lady Adams, Hadwin, Somerset 2 ds.

Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Geo. B. Lanfair, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Layman, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Bebee, Orient 2 ds.

Schr. Pallas, Babbidge, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Louis Spanier, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Madona, Cochran, Bangor 10 ds., with spars.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

WIND—During the day from N. E.

Below.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Havana 11 ds., to Moses Taylor & Co.—By Capt. Francis, of steam-tug E. H. Herbert.

Sailed.

July 22—Ships Hornet, for San Francisco; President Fillmore, London. Barks Clarissa, Cadiz; Colooney (Br.,) Sligo; Doretta, (Brem.,) Bremen; Laffert, Gerlitz (Meck.,) London.

July 23—Steamship Columbia, for Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Lancaster—ship, of and for Philadelphia, July 19, 42 miles S. E. of the Highlands.

Persia—ship, for St. John, N. B., July 21, off Absecom. Both by pilot boat Washington, No. 4.

Waboo—brig, hence for Queenstown, July 18, lat. 40 20, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 9, ship C. A. Morrison, Morrison, from Cadiz for Antwerp, dischg.; bark La Plata, Crowell, for do.; Ella Virginia, Foche, for Rio Janeiro in a few ds.; New Light, Reynolds, for New-York, dischg.; Cossack, Grey, from New-York for Singapore, do.; brig Dunkirk, Griffen, from Cadiz, at Paisander, dis.; schr. Geo. H. Townsend, Tatterson, for Patagonia, sld. 13th.

At Montevideo, June 4, ship J. F. Chapman, Chapman, from Cardiff, dischg.; barks Mary Elizabeth, Dunbar, hence, for St. Thomas, ready, waiting wind; Trovatore, Carver, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp in a few ds., ldg.; Means, Means, for Buenos Ayres, and proceeded on the 30th; brigs Pulaski, Hathorne, for Cork for orders, ready; J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, for Liverpool, ldg.; P. Lacoste, Pierce, do. in a few ds.; Sea Lion, Wells, from St. Marys, unc.; schr. T. D. Wagner, Rider, for Rio Janeiro, ldg.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Von Berg, at Bremen; Maria Morton, at Antwerp; Perrez, at Havre; Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Eveline Rutter, at Bordeau.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Emilia and Celestina, at Naples; 9th, Vousburg, at Bremen; Maria Morton, at Antwerp; Percy, at Havre; Vandalia, at Dartmouth; 10th, Harvest Queen; "Silloch," at Deal; 12th, Taylor, at do.; Agricelu, at New-Haven; R. Treat and Goodspeed, at Kingstown; Willing and Spring Flower, at Queenstown; 11th, Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool; 12th, Lizzie Harward, at do.

Arrived from Boston—11th, Martha Kendall, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Philadelphia—12th, John, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—9th, E. Butler, at Bordeaux; 12th, Monsoon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—12th, B. D. Metcalf and Exchange, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Helvetia, at Havre; Fredonia, at Barcelona; Fanny Butler and Arzicette, Honfleur; Cadiz, at Riga; Progress, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ataltaxadore, Barcelona; Alphine, Bordeaux.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—At a very large meeting of this Society, held in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on Tuesday Evening, July 23, 1861, the following gentlemen were selected as a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, viz.: Daniel E. Delavan, George H. Purser, John Clancy, Thomas J. Barr and John E. Devlin, who reported the following:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from the field of usefulness and honor our beloved Grand Sachem, Col. Wm. D. Kennedy, whose name is identified with the history of our Order, one to whom we have been bound by ties of the closest fraternity, combining manly energy with gentleness, and exhibiting a zeal tempered with discretion, an enthusiasm wisely directed in behalf of objects intended to promote the benefit of our common country, and a lofty patriotism, which, while looking upon party organization as a means, desired only the happiness of mankind as the end of his efforts,—who, in the crowning labor of a life of unceasing activity and inspired by the noblest impulses, gathered around him a regiment of citizen-soldiers composed for the most part of members of this Order, and marshaled to the field of action under a banner representing this Society. Therefore,

Resolved, That while it is doubly sad to reflect that we, who recently bade our deceased brother God-speed on his departure for the scene of duty and of danger, and mingled our regrets at his abscence, with just pride for his patriotic conduct, should, through the interposition of the Divine hand, at this early day, stand as mourners over his remains, yet there exists to us and to those who loved him, a consolation the highest which can temper affliction, that as his life was generous, manly, and just, his death was eminently honorable, and that he leaves as a heritage the record of a spotless name, never to be breathed but with recollections of affection and respect.

Resolved, That the Council Chamber of our great Wigwam be draped with mourning, and also the banners of the Society for the period of one year, and that the members thereof be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for six months, and that the Society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, duly authenticated, be presented to the family of the deceased.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Grand Sachem *pro tem.*
Casper C. Childs, Secretary.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and [illegible] in washing and ironing, or waiting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 [illegible]-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

life, or else sent home, where they will no longer be in the way of those who desire to do their duty.

The public must bear in mind this very large class of troops, when the list of killed, wounded and *missing* comes to be published. There must have been at least a thousand from the various regiments who thus ran away, and who will not be on hand to answer to their names when the muster roll of their regiments is called. Their number must be deducted from the aggreate, in order to determine the real number of casualties.

I am told that a regiment of Southern Cavalry, called the Black Guards, from their riding black horses, received the special attention of the Fire Zouaves, who emptied a great number of their saddles before they were themselves cut up.

Capt. GILES, of the Sixty-ninth, who lives at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, had as narrow an escape as a man could well have. One bullet grazed and left its mark upon his windpipe, and another grazed the top of his head. Both marked without breaking the skin.

The treatment of our wounded by the rebels is reported as having been brutal to the last degree. Several soldiers assert that they saw them repeatedly draw their knives and cut the throats of our men as they lay upon the ground. Others stabbed them with their bayonets and inflicted every conceivable indignity upon them. In charging up the hill on the Warrenton road they set fire to the house used as a hospital for our men, some of whom escaped the flames by getting through the windows. A Massachusetts man passing a wounded rebel stopped and gave him water, but had not gone five rods when he saw him trying to stab another wounded man lying by his side. Such brutality would disgrace savages.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been sent for to come to Washington immediately. It is conjectured that as he outranks McDOWELL, he will be put in command of the Department of Northern Virginia.

R.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

The Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Complete Lists of the Men in Hospital.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight.

The following is a list of the wounded in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment:

Pat Lilly, Thomas Montgomery, Jeremiah Peters, Bernard Reynolds, Sergeant J Kelleher, Corporal P. Cuhill, W. Duncan, Thomas Eagan, Wm Finnegan, Pat Flanegan, Richard C. Kelly, Richard A. Kelly, Joseph O'Hara.

The missing in the same company were: Thomas Brown, C. Crosby, O. J. Duffy, John Dunne, John Gaffery, John Mulrooney, Maurice Murphy.

In Company B, Sixty-ninth, Richard Shuter is killed.

In the same Company, the wounded are: P. W. O'Donnell, John Cullen, John Gallagher Patrick Rielly, John Scott, Corporal J. Kiernan, Luke Doyle, Jas McGinnis, John McTague, Peter Murphy, Davis Shorter.

The missing in Company B are George Butter, Francis Donnelly, Wm. Joyce, John Kerr, John F. McNeil, Wm. M. Carpenter, John Nugent, M. T. Walsh, Terrence Maguire.

In Company C, Hugh Reynolds is killed. The wounded in the same Company are: Patrick Blake, Corporal Timothy Carr, Lieut. J. M. Whittney, Thos. McDonald, Maxwell Sullivan, Pat. Fitzgerald, Edwd. Williams. Number of men missing, 16, number of muskets missing, 25.

In Company D, Patrick Caffrey was killed. The wounded are Sergeant Murphy, Corporal O'Brien, Hugh Fisher, Patrick Colanan, Wm. Casey, John Hayes, Jr., and Daniel O'Keefe. The missing are Corporal O'Niel, Corporal J ckson, John Sullivan, John Hayes. Thos. Shehan, Wm. Manning, Jeremiah Castigan, Theo. Theben, Michael Coleman, Joseph Collins, Wm. Maher, H. F. Olone, Patrick Brennan, and George McKeon.

In Company E the killed are Wm. Powers, Bernard Quinn. The missing are Wm. Dalton, John Dowling, Jas. Cunningham, Robt. Fitzephet, Edw. Fitzharris, Patrick McCabe, Thos. Martin, Henry Pulshe, James Purcell, James Delryan, Edward Shields. The wounded are John Fitzgerald, John Hackett, G. A. Botton, Michael Keating.

In Company F, the killed are James Kain, D. O. Mally, Patrick Brady, Owen Donoghue. The wounded are Wm. Kenny, Second, Edward Dalton, Joseph Hogan, John Kalighan, B. Nolan. The missing are, James Mallaney, Michal Murphy, James McNulty, Hugh Hawkins, Thos. Carr.

In Company G, the killed are Corporal McBrennan. Pat. Flinn, Henry Higgins, Thos. M'Nickle, Michael Walsh. The wounded are Sergeant John McCrean, Sergeant Jos. Gallagher, Sergeant Jos. Hanlin, Sergeant Thos. O'Brien. Missing and wounded, Nick. Holland, Jas. Conly, Thos. Dunbar, Joseph Hoben, Pat. McGill, Pat. McAlhonney, Jas. M. Rarty, Richard Wallace.

In Company H the killed are Wm. Cogney, John Dillon, Thos. Herbert, James McGrath, John McCormick, J. Moran, John Owens. The wounded and missing are John Brennan, Peter Gilroy, the missing, Wm. Adams, Thos. A. Brown.

In Company I there are four killed, fifteen missing and six wounded, the names of whom I could not obtain. Capt. McIver is missing.

In Company K the killed are John J. Dunphy, Jas. Costello, Edw. Shaughassy. The wounded are John D. O'Keefe, Owen O'Reilly, Hubert H. Irwin. The missing are Sergt. W. O'Donnohue, Daniel Cassidy, Lieut. Connelly, Thos. Brickly, P. K. Hughes, (mortally wounded and prisoner,) John Sheehan, (missing.)

In the Engineer Corps, Thos. Mitchell is killed. The missing are John Bates, John Cotter, P. R. Dunn, Richard Flynn, James Gaynor, John Hussey, Thos. McGuire, Thos. McGinty, Edward Sweeny.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing in the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

In Company H, T. W. McCarthy was wounded in the face; J. F. Rhode, wounded in the leg; John Smith, wounded in the knee; Z. Hampton, wounded in the face; Robert Fung, wounded in the face. There are missing, W. H. Barnes, W. M. Summers, W. H. Grisom, John Jelley, Peter T. Linnane, Frank Richmond, George Bliss, Clinton Pettit.

In Company D, the color company, Capt. Baldwin is wounded in the foot by a bayonet; Lieut. J. Jones, wounded in the head; Sergeant Chas. Hulse, wounded in the breast; Edward Hicks, wounded in the arm; Peter Burgland, run over by a horse. There missing, Sergeant, Henry Holmes, Corporal John Harriday, Corporal Marcus E. Ostrander, G. W. Bennett, Wm. L. Mansfield, F. J. Beams, Wm. Revere, J. F. Warner, J. H. McClung, J. E. Plaws, John Dowd, John Winn, A. B. Tickmar, J. H. DeGraff, W. T. Williamson, W. H. VanHorn, J. H. McGarran.

Company C—Augustus J. Brown, killed, shell cut his head off; Wm. W. Delbitt, mortally wounded and missing. Those missing are Sergeant Henry V. Steward, Joseph Darrow, Anthony Cook, Joseph Hall, James Brice, Frank Howland, Jas. McHenry, John H. Wsice, George P. Berry, Joseph Candle, Alexander D. Grand, Alanom Pierson, Charles Plant, Charles Rineoff, Alfred Wattstencroft. Conrad Ten Eyck, wounded by a musket ball in the left side, lives in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn; Henry Ames, wounded; James McClear, shot through the left eye and nose by a shell; Isaac Snyder, shot in the arm; Philip M. Dangle, wounded; Geo. Mance, wounded.

In Company G the missing are Lieut. R. W. Goodenow, Corporal Wm. Stewart, Adams Cassler, Edw. Degan, Ed. Ennis, Francis Giessebaum, John Mungerford, Warnen B. Raser, Wm. Stapleton, Charles Simmons, Frank Lowry, —— McGunnigle. The killed are John Gillan, Thomas Graham, Sidney Burr, Thos. McCluskey.

In Company I, the killed are: Corporal John W. Lee, Lem Francis. The missing are: Simeon H. Richardson, Lieut. Clayton Scholles, R. D. Higginbottom, Henry Schmidt, A. B. Smith, Henry Winstanley, John Quaide, James McGhan, Henry Smith, Felix Cuscaddan, James Cleary.

In Company F the killed are: Chas. Kelly, John Fay, Henry Montanis, Earnest Seidel. The missing are: Corporal Aug. Theory, Chas. B. Prescott, Jacob Diciz, Herman Bristol, T. O. Sullivan, Charles S. Thompson, Robert Adams, Theodore Passemiault, First Lieut. Theo. R. Salter.

In Company A, Capt. Robert B. Jordan was wounded by a musket-ball in the arm-pit.

Company K, Lieut. Benj. Phillips is missing, supposed to be at Alexandria. Color-Sergeant Francis F. Head was shot through the side above the hip, and while falling, waved the flag over his head, and handing it to a comrade, said, "Go on, boys! never mind me!" He was left in the hospital, but undoubtedly expired before morning. He lived in Fulton-avenue, and was brother to the Sergeant-Major of the regiment. His officers and comrades speak in the highest terms of his courage and gallantry while in the field.

The following is a list of the New-York Eighth Militia:

The killed are: Company A, John A. Wilson, Selden W. Seeber; Company C, John W. Layden; Company D, Mich. C. Kearney; Company G, Jas. Cayle, George Lampert; Company H, J. M. Jacobson, Edward Carroll.

The wounded are—Company A, P. Swift; Company B, C. B. Venables, probably taken prisoner; Company C, John Hart; Company D, George Tieachjur, probably a prisoner; Company G, John Clune Rylyon, Sergt. L. E. Phillips, J. K. Murphy, J. G. Brossner, E. Y. Brainard; Company H, James H. Denny, wounded and missing, Charles Bennison, Drum Major John A. May, wounded in the shoulder.

The missing are: Company A, J. W. Harrison; Company B, Corporal Pinto, John Kingston, J. E. Dameson, George Wallis, R. H. Shalfto, J. Kearnan, E. W. Bullinger; Company C, William Gilley; Company D, Sergeant J. McGoldreck, J. H. Clyde, R. L. Rowley; Company E, Capt. M. Griffin, G. W. Beamy, R. L. Martin; Company F, four men slightly wounded, names not given, and five men missing, but all seen since the engagement; Company H, H. L. Bulkley, Jr., (standard bearer,) G. L. Blount, Surgeons Foster and Swift, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Winston, and Assistant Surgeon C. S. Degraw remained at the Hospital, and surrendered themselves to the enemy, that they might take care of the wounded soldiers at Camp Runyon, Va.

At the Hospital under charge of Dr. WILCOX, of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, the patients are:

H. A. Chapin, Corporal, Company A, Second Connecticut, Collinsville.

Chas. A. Palmer, Company I, run over by artillery.

Henry Wheeler, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Company C, Deposit, New-York, left foot.

Peter Dwyerer, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Company A, left foot, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Sergeant A. Howard, Second Regiment, Company B, New-York, foot.

Hiram Bontell, First Michigan, Company H, Yysplanti, left thigh.

James Cohen, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, left foot.

Thos. Thompson, New-York Zouaves, Company A, jiget hand and hip.

Lieut. W. Hopkins, Sixteenth Regiment, Company B, New-York Volunteers, right heel, Pottstown, N. Y.

Jack Snyder, Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut, left cheek shot off by a shell, New-Haven, Ct.

Lewis C. Strickland, Company F, Twenty-seventh New-York, Lyons, left side.

Benj. Middleton, Company E, Fourteenth New York, Brooklyn, right thigh.

Ralph Cummings, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts, South Boston, left hip.

Jos. Walevutan, Company G, First Michigan, left arm broken.

Harvey Wilson, Company I, First Artillery, New-York, left thigh.

L. N. Hill, Company D, Second Ohio Volunteers, Little Falls, N. Y., left leg.

Hugh O'Hara, First Ohio Regiment, Company A, back hurt, Buckhart, Ind.

Seneca Egg'eston, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, West Kendall, left foot.

Robt. King, Company F, Third New-York Regiment, left arm.

Wm. McArdle, Company B, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, New-York City, typhoid fever.

At another hospital, under charge of Dr. JOSEPH A. PETERS, New-York Twenty-first:

L. D. Nayal, Company A, Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, in the thigh; Peter Dunn, Company A, Seventh Massachusetts, in the foot.

C. E Gray, Fourth Maine, left spine.

A. M. Burdick, Company F, First Rhode Island, bullet in arm.

James Karn, Company F, Seventy-first New-York, contused foot.

W. H. Warner, Company A, Second Rhode Island, shot through the cheek, and lost the end of his nose.

John Breed, Company D, Third Connecticut.

Jos. S. Eustis, Company B, Fifth Massachusetts, hand.

John Shaw, Company H, Second New-Hampshire, leg.

A. M. Carner, Company C, Second New-Hampshire, head.

Charles Mackintosh, Company K, Second Connecticut, left hand.

W. H. Ellerd, Company J, First Rhode Island, fractured ankle—wagon run over it.

L. H. Tescott, Company D, First Rhode Island, shot in hand—ball around the thumb.

Carlos Plumb, Company G, First Rhode Island, right hand.

Pat. Kilroy, Company K, Second Rhode Island, ribs broken.

Sergeant John Stepper, Company G, First Michigan, leg.

G. G. Royce, Company D, Second Michigan, right hand.

Corporal H. A. Chaffe, Company K, Second Connecticut, thigh.

A. Riker, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, hand.

Jo. Wilkins, Company G, First Michigan arm.

Jas. Heany, Company C, First New-York Zouaves, arm.

N. H. Whitemore, Company E, Second Wisconsin, right breast.

Sergt. A. C. Stevens, Company C, Fifth Maine, six-pound ball struck his musket, and broke his rib.

H. Bantell, Company H, First Michigan.

W. Graham, Company K, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, dangerous wound in the abdomen.

Lieut. W. Thompkins, Company B, Sixteenth Volunteers, New-York, foot.

G. S. Chase, Second New-Hampshire, Company F, hand.

Corporal H. Dixon, Company F, Second Rhode Island, arm.

Justin Hand, Company F, Second Maine, side.

P. H. Lawrence, Company I, Third Wisconsin, shoulder.

N. Johnson, Company A, Firtt Michigan, shoulder.

R. Sheldon, Company E, Second New-York, hand, bayonet.

George Keeler, Company F, First Minnesota, breast.

W. Brown, Company B, Second Wisconsin, ear.

James E. Wilcox, Rhode Island Battery, one arm.

S. M. Gordon, Company E, Secodd New-Haven, hands.

H. Dunter, Company I, First Artillery, leg.

Fred. Wiseenberg, Company A, Second Michigan, arm taken off by common ball.

The following wounded belong to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and are at the Georgetown Hospital. None are dangerous.

John Scott, Company I; James Abbott, Company A; John Miller, Company F; Dan McLaughlin, Company F; James Kelly, Company I; James Maltiff, Oompany I; John McGrain, Company I; Wm. Simpson, Company I; Thomas E. Slater, Company H; John Mitchell, Company D; Corporal John Frazer, Company E; Oorporal J. W. Kennedy, Company H; Lieut. J. B. St. Clare, Company E; Roderick Black, Company B.

The following wounded are also at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers:

C. Hunford, Company J; A. McVean, Company F; E. Baker, Company C; James A. Galt, Company A; James Duffy, Company F.

The following are at the Hospital, belonging to the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Abram Dox, Company H; Lafayette Hoxton and Thomas Cobland, Company C; Michael Maher, Company G; A. Oscar Wallnr, Company F, and G. W. Smith, Company C, all of the Eleventh New-York Regiment Volunteers. There are also at this Hospital, B. F. Middleton and Lieut. W. Hopkins, Company B, Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, wounded.

At Georgetown Hospital are the following members of the Sixty-ninth—none dangerously wounded.

Hugh Fisher, Company D; Mike Maloney, Company D; John Sullivan, Company H; John Daly, Company H; John Scott, Company B; Wm. Dorkin, Company A; Patrick Bumply; Company I; Patrick Collamer, Company C; Joseph Canton, Company I.

The following more or less wounded, but none dangerously, are at the Georgetown Hospital:

John Sulivan, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Chris. Cummins, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Sergeant John McGeran, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Richard C. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; John Hays, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Corporal John O'Keef, Company K, Sixty-ninth; Henry Rice, Company H, Sixty-ninth; Mathew Daly, Company I, Sixty-ninth; John Kelper, Company F, Sixty-ninth; Pat. Riley, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Richard A. Kelly, Company A, Sixty-ninth; James Higsland, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Wm. Casey, Company D, Sixty-ninth; Peter Gillery, Company H, Sixty-ninth; James Gallagher, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Kiernan, Company G, Sixty-ninth; Thomas Eagan, Company A, Sixty-ninth; Joseph Gallagner, Company B, Sixty-ninth; Dan. Ryan, Company I, Sixty-ninth.

Miss POWELL, who has charge of the Georgetown Hospital, left Washington this afternoon for New-York, where she goes to obtain an additional number of nurses.

Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth, is yet missing. He was last seen near Centreville. His officers think he is lost.

Col. Alfred W. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, was wounded in the thigh, and placed in an ambulance to be taken from the field. The horse of the ambulance was killed, the ambulance was abandoned, and it is supposed Wood feel into the hands of the rebels.

The Government has ordered a hundred thousand men to rendezvous at Washington. Of these thirty thousand will reach here within the next ten days.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN is expected to reach Washington to-morrow night, and will at once assume command of the Army of the Potomac.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD visited the camps on the other side this afternoon. At Fort Corcoran the President made a speech to the surviving members of the Sixty-ninth, commending them for the valor they had displayed, and thanking them for their courage and devotion. The members threw up their caps, and shouted their willingness to enlist for the war.

At all the volunteers' camps, the President and Secretary found the regiments very much demoralized, and but slowly getting into order. At Alexandria, there are many stragglers, but plenty of food, and they are fast being gathered together and reorganized. About one-half the Rhode Islanders are in their old quarters. They are not badly cut up, and but little demoralized. Gov. SPRAGUE has given orders to the officers to spare no expense in getting the regiments in condition, and to charge the cost to him.

The Sanitary Commission sent over a deputation of C. L. BRUCE and Dr. TOMES to inquire after the wounded, whether any flag of truce had been sent for them, and whether they could afford surgical aid or nurses, &c. It appears that Gen. McDOWELL had already sent Major WADSWORTH with a flag of truce and an ambulance train, and that five surgeons had voluntarily and nobly remained to take care of the wounded and be prisoners themselves.

Dr. McGRUDER, Assistant Surgeon on the staff, states thot he saw about three hundred wounded in the temporary hospitals near the battle-field. He thinks that none, except one or two, were left in Centreville or Fairfax Court-house.

Messrs. BRUCE and TOMES made an effort to reach the wounded in Virginia last evening, but could only go some nine miles, as our pickets ceased them, and the enemy might be beyond.

There were two riots near Willard's to-day. About 1 o'clock a squad of men were passing a hotel with three rebel prisoners taken at Bull Run. One of these was recognized by the Zouaves as a man who had been active in the fight of Sunday. They made a rush for the prisoners, but were kept off by the guard. One of the Zouaves threw a stone which hit the man they had recognized on the head, and knocked him down. Another of the prisoners was hit by a knife thrown by a Zouave. The Guard succeeded in getting their prisoners into the temporary buildings, and kept the crowd at bay until the cavalry could be sent for. When they arrived the crowd was soon dispersed.

A little after a prominient citizen was expressing secession sentiments. The Zouaves took after him, and again the cavalry was called to quell the riot and rescue the obnoxious man.

Quartermaster STETSON is authority for the statement that none of the officers of the Fire Zouaves are wounded, missing or killed, except Col. FARNHAM, who is slightly wounded.

The foreign ministers are in great quandary. It is their dnty to keep their respective Governments advised of the condition of things. According to European rules, the defeat of Government forces within twenty miles of its capital, implies the overthrow of the Government. They find it difficult to overthrow this established rule of judging, and yet hesitate to report the opinion that the Government is incapable of sustaining itself.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23.

Some of the batteries and single pieces of artillery which were supposed to have been lost in Sunday's engagement, are being brought in safely. Among the pieces thus far received are the 32-pounders rifled guns.

The entire loss of killed, wounded and missing of the Massachusetts Fifth is stated at 25, the New-York Fourteenth at 100, both the Ohio First and Second 40.

The following additional wounded were taken to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

Samuel Eddy, New-York Twenty-Seventh; Wm. Derritt, New-York Twenty-seventh; James Hogan, New-York Sixty-ninth, Henry Fall, Vermont Second: M. L. Phillips, Wisconsin Second, John Sullivan, New-Jersey Third; E. B. Simond, Minnesota First; William Seigley, Michigan First; Lieut. J. S. Merrill, Maine Fifth, Henry Storms, Vermont Second; Corporal Lord, Maine Third; S. C. Meeks, Fire Zouaves, Robert Dyer, Fire Zouaves: M. Carter, Fire Zouaves, Thos. W. Coumins, Wisconsin Second; James Greeley, New-York First; Edward Sweeney, Fire Zouaves; James Hammond, New-York Twenty-fourth; August Van Allen, New-York Thirty-fifth; W. E. Reed, Maine Second; Geo. A. Farrell, Maine First: A. C. Strickland, Maine First; Gould Mathews, Maine Second; William Frankford, Fire Zouaves; Thomas Crasley, Missouri Second; Charles Holmes, New-Hampshire Second; Hugh McLauhglin, New-York Thirty-eighth.

Add to list of wounded in Georgetown Hospital:

James M. Goldrich, New-York Eighth; W. B. Smith, Fire Zouaves; Wm. Forder, New-York Fourteenth; G. K. Mason, New-York Twenty-seventh; J. B. Preston, Connecticut First.

The following are wounded, at the camp of the New-York Twenty-seventh, Camp Anderson, Franklin-square:

N. Wright, ball in thigh; C. Dick, flesh wound; J. W. Butler, fractured ribs; Sergeant G. Williamson, fractured ribs; James Williams, ball in thigh; Lieut. Phillips, slightly wounded; L. J. Steel, bayonet wound in abdomen; C. Miller, wrist wound; W. J. Rundall, wound in thigh; Thomas Betts, thumb shot off; Lieut. R. C. Jackson, wound in arm; Capt. Rogers, wound in shoulder; D. D. Carpenter, wound in thigh; Sergeant L. D. Button, wound in thigh; Frank Spencer, wound in thigh; James Lester, rib fractured; Ensign Parks, killed. The above are all the casualties in the Twenty-seventh.

In the same camp are the following Fire Zouaves: W. Dwyer, wounded in the arm and leg and back with balls—he marched all the way back, A. Shields, wounded in the back by a splinter; Jerry Ryan, do. Others were brought in later, and some slightly wounded, who walked in. Capt. Wiley, of the Zouaves, wounded in both arms. Capt. Downey, of the Zouaves, was wounded on the field, and his body afterwards was found, literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

A Zouave, who was taken prisoner with 6 others, and who subsequently effected an escape, arrived here to-night, with a broken handcuff on one wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, many being pinioned to trees, and tormented with bayonets thrust at them.

The loss of the Seventy-first is not more than 50 killed and 100 wounded. This regiment was mustered out of the service to-day, their term having expired on Sunday.

On the battle-field, balls were found of the pattern used in the English Army, showing that the rebels use arms of English manufacture.

Col. A. SCHIMMELBERG, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and offered the services of his regiment, which numbers 1,040 men, a large part of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians, who distinguished themselves in service. The regiment has been accepted by the Government.

This afternoon Dr. BELT, of Prince Georges County, Md., was arrested in Washington on the charge of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by a mob, but for an active interference of Army and Cavalry officers, a squad of whom assisted in carrying him to jail.

HY. BARROW and J. D. CATLIN, of Georgetown, were also arrested and jailed on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

Ten prisoners of war were brought in to-day by our cavalry, among whom is Lieut.-Col. BOONE. They are Georgians, North Carolinians, South Carolinians, and Virginians.

Gen. McCLELLAN is expected here to-morrow. His presence is awaited with much anxiety. The appointment is highly popular, both among the troops and the distinguished civilians here congregated.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23—Midnight.

Gen. TYLER is in the city to night. He says he knows nothing about the National troops throwing up entrenchments at Centreville. He cannot explain Capt. GIBSON's letter.

All the hotels are crowded with guests.

Many soldiers from the battle field cannot find their rendezvous, and are lying about the streets, on door-steps, etc.

The war-steamers *Pawnee* and *Perry* (*Pocahontas*?) are anchored off Alexandria.

We have heard nothing here about the reported death of Col. CORCORAN.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED

KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23.

There were forwarded, to-day, from the Jay Homestead, by Pullen's and Adams' Express to the Sanitary Commission, at Washington, two boxes, containing 100 hospital gowns and 44 flannel shirts, made by the women of Katonah and Bedford, who are actively continuing their labors.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23.

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that Gen. JOHNSON left Winchester on Thursday noon. He reached Manassas during the battle, 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick to the number of 1,800.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. JOHNSON and Col. HUNTER were both killed at Manassas. It was also rumored, but not certain, that Gen. JACKSON was also killed.

There had been great sickness and numerous deaths at Winchester. The slaughter of the Confederates at Manassas is represented as very great.

Messengers sent here from Manassas, represent the Army as in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down.

The suffering at Winchester was very great. Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was $1 a pound.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is currently reported that WATKINS, with 2,000 men, is encamped within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed.

CLAIB JACKSON and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

An attack on Bird's Point is threatened.

At Memphis the loss of the rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 22,
via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 23.

Mr. WHITNEY, Quartermaster's Sergeant, of the Vermont Regiment, was shot this morning by some rebels at Newport's News. With two others, he was in search of a strayed bullock not far from the camp. His body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An infernal machine, intended by the Confederates to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads, washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction. This is the second attempt of the kind, and one of the atrocious methods of warfare employed by the high-minded chivalry. It landed within a few rods of Floyd's House.

The *Roanoke* steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine, Florida. During her cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the name of which we have not been able to learn. The crew escaped to shore in small boats.

The *Quaker City* is up from the Capes.

A heavy gale from the southeast is prevailing.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it FLOYD's gun will be moved to a position where it can be brought to bear upon Sewall's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted.

Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch dated last (Monday) evening, stating that Senator WADE has arrived at Washington. He left two Divisions of the Army at Centreville. The enemy remained within their intrenchments. Gen. TYLER had thrown up intrenchments at Centreville. There was no prospect of an attack. Gov. SPRAGUE spiked the battery of the Rhode Island Regiment on the field. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, of New-York, slept a Fairfax on Sunday night, and in the morning walked to Alexandria with 150 army wagons. The main body of the Army was then resting at Centreville.

A CAPTAIN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

A captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived here this morning, and received at the depot quite an ovation. The crowd took him on their shoulders, cheering to the utmost. His name could not be ascertained.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 23.

Advices from North Missouri are to the effect that, Sunday morning, a body of Col. SMITH's Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men who were engaged in the hanging of Col. SHARP and Lieut. JAEGER. They took them to the outskirts of town and shot them. One of them, ROBT. TERRELL, was a lawyer, and formerly editor of the Danville *Herald*.

Two more men, charged with the same outrage, were shot at Mexico, Audrain County, by a company of cavalry, under Capt. SMITH. Four others escaped on horseback. One of those shot was Captain of a company of regulars at Mexico, named MOULTRIE.

Fully 7,000 troops are stationed at different points on the North Missouri Railroad. It is reported that a large body of rebel troops from Southeastern Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and that Col. BLAND, stationed at that point, had sent for reinforcements.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, July 23.

The Convention passed a resolution this morning, by a vote of 45 to 21, declaring the office of President of the Convention, held by Gen. STERLING PRICE at the last session, vacant.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, the former Vice-President, was unanimously elected President. He is a staunch Union man.

A motion was made to declare the office of door-keeper vacant, as he was a Union man at the last session of the Convention, but has since edited a secession paper.

URIEL WRIGHT made a violent disunion speech, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary, despotic, and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denouncing the Union leaders in St. Louis and the State.

The matter was referred to a Committee of Three.

A Committee of Seven—one from each Congressional District—was elected, whose duty it is to report to the Convention what action they deem advisable in the present distracted condition of the State. The following gentlemen were elected from the First to the Seventh Congressional District:

Messrs. Broadhead, Henderson, W. H. Hall, W. P. Hall, W Douglass, Henrichs and Boydy.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Gov. STEWART offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Executive Department of the State has expatriated itself.

He spoke in favor of the Convention going to work to fill the vacancy. Referred to the Committee of seven appointed this A. M.

On motion the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

RHODE ISLAND MOVING.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD SOLDIERS, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 23.

Lieutenant-Gov. ARNOLD has issued a proclamation, paying a tribute to our dead soldiers, and calling for the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning in Market Square to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble its exertions in support of the Government. Mayor KNIGHT presided and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. L. A. Jenckes, Rev. Dr. Sears, Hon. C. A. Updike, Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Caswell, Bishop McFarland, A. Payne, Gov. Hoppin, Hon. Thomas Davis, P. A. Sennatt, Dr. Wayland, Ex Mayor Rodman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Keyers and Gov. Arnold.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The departure of the Twelfth Regiment, to-night, was an occasion to be remembered. It was quite dusk when the troops reached the wharf from Fort Warren, still the streets through which they passed on their way to the railway station were thronged with men, women and children. The cheering along the whole line was enthusiastic and prolonged, and the house fronts were whitened with waving handkerchiefs. There has been no such demonstration here since the reception of DANIEL WEBSTER in 1852. The personal salutations to Col. WEBSTER, the prayers for his success, the cries of "Good bye, Col. BRYAN," the cordial shouts of friends to the soldiers, as they marched past, showed a depth of feeling never before equalled.

The regiment left the depôt at a little after 4 o'clock, *en route* for Washington, *via* New-York and Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23.

The call for troops from Massachusetts causes great activity at the Adjutant-General's office, and the regiments will be filled up and put in marching order as soon as possible.

The Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, having been mustered out of service, were to-day escorted to the Common, where they were reviewed and addressed by Gov. ANDREW. The regiment will be at once dismissed and return to their homes, but it is understood that the greater number will shortly reënlist for the war.

SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

NEWBURYPORT, Tuesday, July 23.

The schooner *Ed Lam*, from Morgaguez, arrived here this afternoon, reports that on Saturday, July 20, in lat. 37° 25' North, long. 70° 10' West, was chased three hours by a full-rigged privateer brig, which was undoubtedly the *Jeff. Davis*, as the vessel answers her description. The schooner being a fast sailer, and during a thunder storm got clear from her.

RETURN OF COL. DARE'S REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 23.

Col. DARE's Third Regiment returned home this afternoon. The regiment is to reorganize, recruit and return to serve for three years.

COL. WILCOX NOT DEAD.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 23.

A private dispatch from Manassas, *via* Richmond, says that Col. WILCOX, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, is there, a prisoner, and is but slightly wounded.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

he enthusiastic reception of the Third and Fourth Regiments, late from Fortress Monroe, together with the immense crowds gathered to cheer the Twelfth Regiment on its departure to-night, indicates the reverse of discouragement by the late battle. Our people were never more patriotic than now

MEETING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT—THE VALOR OF THE TROOPS PRAISED.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman, the Union Defence Committee held a meeting at their rooms in Pine-street yesterday afternoon, to consider what action was proper under the temporary reverses which have occurred. Hon. SIMEON DRAPER presided, and called the meeting to order at 1½ o'clock P. M. The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, That the action of the citizens of New-York declaring their unalterable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union which in the month of April last gave so powerful an impulse to the loyal spirit of the country, must and will continue to exercise its influence in preserving public confidence and maintaining the power of the National Government.

Resolved, That the temporary repulse sustained by the National forces in Virginia is no sufficient cause for alarm or discouragement, but should rather stimulate every loyal citizen to renewed efforts and increased vigor in the cause of the country.

Resolved, That this Committee do not hesitate to express their conviction that the people, not only of New-York, but of every other loyal State, will continue to respond to every call made on them by the National Government for the men and means necessary to vindicate the National honor, preserve inviolate the Constitution and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That the intrepid conduct of the National troops in carrying intrenchments held by a greatly superior force, and in sustaining for hours the assaults of overwhelming reinforcements, fully justifies the confidence reposed in their valor, firmness and fidelity, and strengthens our reliance on the ultimate and triumphant success of our arms.

CHARLES H. MARSHAL expressed his regret that so many of the Committee were absent from the City. In view of the recent advices from Virginia, he regarded it as particularly unfortunate that the Government had not more promptly accepted the regiments which could have been furnished. The authorities had evidently suffered a sad reverse on account of the want of cavalry regiments, which they have been so slow to accept. The obstacles which had been thrown in their way would awaken new spirit throughout the country, and inspire fresh zeal for the prosecution of the war. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions, and their publication, as an expression of the sentiments of the Committee.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Mr. STEWART and others, heartily indorsed the resolutions.

MOSES H. GRINNEL strongly reflected on the conduct of the Secretary of War for his tardiness or refusal to accept additional forces, when he ought to have known they would be needed. There has been no difficulty in raising men, and there was yet none, but the delay and suspense occasioned by the refusal of the Secretary to coöperate promptly with the citizens, had been one of the chief embarrassments in the way. Mr. MARSHALL and others pitched into the Secretary of the Navy for the inefficiency of the blockade.

Mr. WETMORE referred at some length to the prompt action of the City of New-York on the 20th of April last, which saved the Capital, and rescued the country from the grasp of secession conspirators. The same spirit of patriotism still animated our citizens, and they were willing to do anything for the defence of our common country in its hour of peril. Of the splendid regiments furnished by the Union Defence Committee, the lives of many of them had been laid down for their country within the last forty-eight hours. Twenty more just such regiments could be furnished if the Government would only do its duty and accept them. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while expressing our grateful appreciation of the gallant bearing of the National troops in the recent conflict, we cannot refrain from offering our sympathy and condolence with the suffering friends of the fallen in battle; their country will do justice to the memory of the dead—let the authorities do their duty by the living.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to forward copies of the same to the Governor of the State, the President, and Gen. SCOTT.

The Chairman announced that he had, with two members of the Committee, asked to know if there was anything which they could do to-day. The Secretary of War made the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

Moses H. Grinnell, S. Draper and Alex. Hamilton:

In reply to telegram will say—Cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our fortune of yesterday. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible Army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left for the Capital, and our works on the south bank of the Potomac are being well manned with reinforcements. *The Capital is safe.*

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The meeting adjourned at 2½ o'clock P. M., to meet at 2 o'clock to-day.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Mrs. Thoma, Terry, child and servant, A. de la C. Munoz and lady Miss L. Munoz, Miss D. Munoz, Juan B. Sena, Mr. Laferte, P. Carrere and lady, Miss J. Carrere, Miss A. Carrere, Y. C. Guival, Mrs. F. S. Canalejo and servant, R. De Castil, Wm Parkin, D. Domingo Marin, Jose A. Coll, F. Del Costillo, Alex. Brellif, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Roanoke, from Buenos Ayres.—L. M. Gouldsborough, F. Bostfeld, O. Meyer, Samuel King.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises... 8 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 58 | Hell Gate... 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.

Bark Mary Edson, Nickerson, Marseilles, D C Murray.

Brigs Alice, Atwood, Point a Petre, Rogers & Rich; Peerless, Doe, Bermuda; Union, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co., Palmetto, Pisol, Baracoa, Cerqo, Longabardi, Bristol; Olive, Bernier, St. John, J. S. Dealey; Tyro, (Br.) Holmes, Harbor Grace, J. S. Dealey.

Schooners Alma, (Br.) Elderkin, St. Jago, D R De Wolff, Whirlwind, Marcy, St. Kitts, G. L. Hatch, C. M. Carver, Pendleton, Searsport, R. P. Buck & Co., Oswego, Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Emily, Farnham, New-London, master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Monticello, Gilles, Fort Monroe 36 hours, having in tow prize schr Velasco.

U. S. Revenue cutter Varina, Sands, from the Gulf, where she has been cruising for privateers, but saw none, returned for fuel and water 15th inst., in the Gulf, spoke U. S. gunboat Albatross, cruising for privateers, but had not seen any.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & Briggs.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Graff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Confidence, Sears, Liverpool May 27, with coal to Wm Nelson & Sons. Has had a succession of calms during passage. 12th inst., Orlando C. Wood, seaman of Yarmouth, Mass, fell from the maintopgallant-yard overboard and was lost.

Bark France, (Fr.,) Richerd, Havre 52 ds., in ballast to Lentilhou & Fesser.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa July 8, with hides, fustic, &c., to Devale & Co. Left schr ——, for Baltimore.

Brig Roanoke, (of Baltimore,) Long, Buenos Ayres May 9, and Montevideo June 4, with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Axburg, Boston 9 ds., in ballast; will load for Gottenberg.

Schr Seven Sisters, Crowley, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

WIND—During the day from N. E.

Below.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Havana 11 ds., to Moses Taylor & Co.—By Capt. Francis, of steamtug E. H. Herbert.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 9, ship C. A. Morrison, Morrison, from Cadiz for Antwerp, dischg.; bark La Plata, Crowell, for do.; Ella Virginia, Foche, for Rio Janeiro in a few ds.; New Light, Reynolds, for New-York, dischg.; Cossack, Grey, from New-York for Singapore, do.; brig Dunkirk, Griffen, from Cadiz, at Paisander, dis.; schr. Geo. H. Townsend, Tatterson, for Patagonia, sld. 13th.

At Montevideo, June 4, ship J. F. Chapman, Chapman, from Cardiff, dischg.; barks Mary Elizabeth, Dunbar, hence, for St. Thomas, ready, waiting wind; Trovatore, Carver, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp in a few ds., ldg.; Means, Means, for Buenos Ayres, and proceeded on the 30th; brigs Pulaski, Hathorne, for Cork for orders, ready; J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, for Liverpool, ldg.; P. Lacoste, Pierce, do. in a few ds.; Sea Lion, Wells, from St. Marys, unc.; schr. T. D. Wagner, Rider, for Rio Janeiro, ldg.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Von Berg, at Bremen; Maria Morton, at Antwerp; Perrez, at Havre; Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Eveline Rutter, at Bordeau.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Emilia and Celestina, at Naples; 9th, Vousburg, at Bremen; Maria Morton, at Antwerp; Percy, at Havre; Vandalia, at Dartmouth; 10th, Harvest Queen; "Silloch," at Deal; 12th, Taylor, at do.; Agricola, at New-Haven; R. Treat and Goodspeed, at Kingstown; Willing and Spring Flower, at Queenstown; 11th, Sir Robert Peel, at Liverpool; 12th, Lizzie Harward, at do.

Arrived from Boston—11th, Martha Kendall, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Philadelphia—12th, John, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—9th, E. Butler, at Bordeaux; 12th, Monsoon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—12th, B. D. Metcalf and Exchange, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Helvetia, at Havre; Fredonia, at Barcelona; Fanny Butler and Arsicette, Houfleur; Cadiz, at Riga; Progress, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ataltaxadore, Barcelona; Alphine, Bordeaux.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—At a very large meeting of this Society, held in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on Tuesday Evening, July 23, 1861, the following gentlemen were selected as a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, viz. Daniel E. Delavan, George H. Purser, John Clancy, Thomas J. Barr and John E. Devlin, who reported the following:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from the field of usefulness and honor our beloved Grand Sachem, Col. Wm D. Kennedy, whose name is identified with the history of our Order, one to whom we have been bound by ties of the closest fraternity, combining manly energy with gentleness, and exhibiting a zeal tempered with discretion, an enthusiasm wisely directed in behalf of objects intended to promote the benefit of our common country, and a lofty patriotism, which, while looking upon party organization as a means, desired only the happiness of mankind as the end of his efforts,—who, in the crowning labor of a life of unceasing activity and inspired by the noblest impulses, gathered around him a regiment of citizen-soldiers composed for the most part of members of this Order, and marshaled to the field of action under a banner representing this Society. Therefore,

Resolved, That while it is doubly sad to reflect that we, who recently bade our deceased brother God-speed on his departure for the scene of duty and of danger, and mingled our regrets at his abscence, with just pride for his patriotic conduct, should, through the interposition of the Divine hand, at this early day, stand as mourners over his remains, yet there exists to us and to those who loved him, a consolation the highest which can temper affliction, that as his life was generous, manly, and just, his death was eminently honorable, and that he leaves as a heritage the record of a spotless name, never to be breathed but with recollections of affection and respect.

Resolved, That the Council Chamber of our great Wigwam be draped with mourning, and also the banners of the Society for the period of one year, and that the members thereof be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for six months, and that the Society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, duly authenticated, be presented to the family of the deceased.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Grand Sachem *pro tem.*

CASPER C. CHILDS, Secretary.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 81 19th-st.,